

ARMY



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THE 155th anniversary of the birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON was observed by the Services in the customary manner, on Tuesday of this week. At home and abroad the occasion was duly and patriotically remembered.

THE rifle practice season for 1887, will commence next week at many of our military posts and continue with intervals until the time for the annual competitions. It is needless to speak as to results, for each year shows a higher rate of progress than its predecessor.

BISMARCK has gained his point, and the Septem-
nate is a certainty. Whether there will be war, how-
ever, between Germany and France is still a matter of uncertainty. The present indications point to peace. The French are wild with delight because the Alsations have sent to the Reichstag a delega-
tion nearly unanimous in opposition to BISMARCK.

THE prospect for promotion in the line of the Navy for sometime to come is rather discouraging. Only two retirements for age will occur during the next twenty-five months. Rear Admirals DAVIS and FRANKLIN will retire in August and September next, and unless death or disability helps along promotions the personnel of the Navy will remain at a standstill for an extended period.

THE act establishing a cavalry and artillery school at Fort Riley, Kas., puts an end, we infer, to the purpose at one time entertained of converting the excellent located and equipped post of Fort Myer, Va., into a drill ground for our light artillery. Still although the War Department may have no occasion at present for using Fort Myer, Va., the post is close to the Capital and always available for occupancy by troops should occasion require it.

THROUGH the efforts of some of the officers interested the House bill to confer brevet rank on all officers of the Army who have been commended for gallant service in Indian campaigns, has been resurrected from the Senate Military Committee, and we are now happy to say that there is a fair prospect of its becoming a law. Senator COCKRELL is about the only one of the Senate who seems to be opposed to the measure. It was through his opposition that the committee at first proposed to smother the bill.

A FRENCH commission has adopted for military purposes a tricycle on which it has been found that a rider can cover 250 leagues in six days without any injury to the machine. The Italian Government, on the contrary, exclude the tricycle on the ground that it can be used only on broad and well kept roads. The Engineer Director at Milan has accordingly been charged with the selection of a bicycle adapted for field service, and it has been decided to introduce two or three into each regiment of the Italian Army. These statements we make on the authority of the *Progrès Militaire* and *Revue Militaire* (Paris).

THE Austrian Colonel MATHEIS VON BILABRUCK, in a lecture delivered at Vienna before the Archduke ALBRECHT and several hundred officers of all grades and arms, spoke about the influence which the introduction of the new repeating rifle will have on the tactics of Infantry. The changes which Colonel VON BILABRUCK considers as necessary are—a greater density of the troops, especially at that

point where the decision is expected or sought for; the abandonment of the principle that superiority of fire should be established from the beginning, and instead of this a concentration of fire for single moments, taking advantage of the confusion caused thereby in the ranks of the enemy.

THE annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, just issued from the Government Printing Office, presents a novel feature in a series of photographic views of West Point: one looking north, with siege battery and foreground, others of the cadet barracks and mess hall; the plain, with encampment, in the distance; pictures of the cadets at field, artillery and cavalry drill, and a view of the Academic building. There is a large map of the post folded in with the report. This Board seems to have acted upon the advice given by MARK TWAIN to the Secretary of the Navy when he suggested he should enliven his report by accompanying his statistics with a few first-class jokes. The profound wisdom of the Board of Visitors to the Academy seldom secures the attention it deserves, but their pictures are certain to be received with marked favor.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., in a recent report, says: "The necessity for a revision of the Articles of War has heretofore been referred to by me. It cannot be too strongly emphasized. Many of the articles have no relation to the system of administration prevailing in our Service, and many others are vague and defective. The adoption of a code clearly defining offences and providing so far as practicable specific penalties would be of incalculable value. The inequality of punishments adjudged by different military courts for offences identical in character, can but be detrimental and tend to create a feeling that such tribunals are not impartial." Few will dispute the

proposition and possibly very few are sanguine of speedy results. Congress, we are sorry to say, shows little inclination to help the Army out of the old ruts, and ignores the fact that "the old things have passed away."

CAPTAIN HENRY B. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., inaugurated at Governor's Island on Wednesday under the auspices of Major General SCHOFIELD, a series of medical lectures as contemplated by General Orders 88, of Nov. 20, 1886, from the A. G. O., to the excellent design of which we have heretofore referred. Dr. BIRMINGHAM's first lecture had for its subject "The Temporary Dressing and Transportation of Wounded and Injured" and was listened to by a large number of the officers and enlisted men of the garrison. Captain BIRMINGHAM described in a practical manner how to apply bandages in cases of wounds and in that connection referred to the system of temporary dressing and bandaging introduced by ESMÉRICH, the Surgeon General of the German Army, which was part of an essay which took the prize offered by the Emperor of Germany for the best treatise on the treatment of wounds in war, in which was advocated the carrying by each soldier of a small pocket containing balls of cotton, wool or jute, impregnated with salacylic acid and other adjuncts. Valuable information was given concerning the improvised treatment of gunshot wounds, and at the close of the lecture Dr. BIRMINGHAM gave a practical illustration of how to use the musket as a splint in the case of fractures of the hip. The second lecture of the series will be

delivered on Wednesday, March 2, the subject fixed upon being "Hemorrhages." We presume that at other military posts similar lectures have been commenced and shall look forward with interest to the official reports to be rendered June 30 next, "of the results which may have attended them."

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely on the Senate bill increasing the number of details of Army officers to State colleges and universities from 40 to 80, and making the number of post chaplains 31 instead of 30. The action on these bills was based upon recommendations from the officials of the War Department. The Secretary of War, Lieutenant-General, and Adjutant General were in favor of increasing the number of college details to 50, but considered the existing law in regard to the manner of detail preferable to that proposed in the new bill. Following the adverse report the Senate Military Committee adopted a favorable report on the bill, S. No. 3100, increasing the number to 60. This bill has the approval of the War Department. It provides for the detail of an officer to any college or university having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, to act as president or superintendent thereof, the detail not to exceed 50 at any time; this number to be apportioned throughout the United States to those institutions that are required to provide instructions in military tactics according to act of July 2, 1862, and according to population. It also provides for the issue of small arms or pieces of artillery to such schools. The War Department is also opposed to any further increase in the number of chaplains. If any legislation on the subject is to be enacted they recommend that it be in the direction of securing younger men for the places. No one over 40 years, they think, should be eligible.

LORD WOLSELEY objects most decidedly to the "spit and polish" system, which, in his opinion, retards to no inconsiderable extent the instruction of the British Cavalry. He thinks that bits, chains, stirrups, and other iron work (*i. e.*, sword scabbards, helmets, spurs, etc.), over which hours are now uselessly spent in burnishing, should be either nickelled or lacquered, and says: "The dragoon has now too much to learn to afford the time required to produce this theatrical effect. The time squandered daily in this folly would suffice to teach him much that he is ignorant of, but which is essential to his efficiency." Commenting upon this opinion the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We have a small force in comparison to some of our neighbors, but the little we have should be good. It will never be that as long as time is wasted in burnishing up unnecessary steel work, and the energies of a dozen or two officers are devoted to trying to do imperfectly that which could be much better and much less expensively done by one man." When at Woolwich, many years ago, we well remember looking with amazement at the hours and hours the poor drivers in the field batteries had to devote to "spit and polish" to keep their bits, snaffles, chains, etc., in the bright condition necessary to pass inspection, and the envious glances they cast upon their more fortunate brethren of the foot batteries whose daily labors terminated at about 3 p. m., and who could then go to town, while the unfortunate horsemen had to labor on until nearly 6 p. m. Neatness and cleanliness in military matters are essential, but they can be overdone as LORD WOLSELEY shows.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends at Newark, N. J.

CHAPLAIN J. V. LEWIS, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, was in Washington this week.

LIEUT. J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting recently at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., was in New York this week, with headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., was expected to leave Florida this week for the North, by way of Savannah.

MAJOR CHARLES H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., returns to Fort Keogh, Montana, next week, from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. D. BARRETTE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday on a week's leave.

ADJUTANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a short leave of absence.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., visited friends in Washington, this week.

GENERAL R. B. ATWELL, U. S. A., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week, from a visit to his family at Asheville, N. C.

GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., retired, who is spending the winter in Baltimore, attains his 65th birthday on Tuesday next.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Riley, Kansas, this week, to be absent until the latter part of April.

LIEUTENANT R. E. L. MICHEL, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and bride, have joined at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., will leave Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., next week, to be absent until about the middle of April.

LIEUTENANT W. W. FORSYTHE, 6th U. S. Cav., visiting at Atlanta, Ga., for some time past, will rejoin Fort Wingate, N. M., in a few weeks.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING has been chosen by the G. A. R. Memorial Committee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Grand Marshal for Decoration Day.

LIEUTENANT J. S. PARKE, 21st Inf., has returned to Fort Sidney, Neb., from a trip to Fort Duquesne, Utah, as witness in the case of Col. Benten.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, who has been on the sick list lately, has gone to Massena, N. Y., for a few weeks' recuperation.

COLONEL SAMUEL WETHERILL will read on Wednesday next, before the United Service Club, Philadelphia, "Reminiscences of a Field Officer of the 11th Pa. Cavalry."

LIEUTENANT J. R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Art., now in Europe on his wedding tour will remain abroad for some time yet, having received an extension of his leave until Aug. 1 next.

LIEUTENANT E. H. CATLIN, 2d U. S. Art., was expected to leave St. Augustine, Fla., this week for the North to enter upon his duties at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Thompson, are visiting in Washington, to remain for some time. Mrs. Thompson is the daughter of Surgeon-General John Moore, U. S. A.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will go abroad in a few days to be absent several months. His health has been indifferent of late and it is hoped the trip will do him much good.

CAPTAIN M. C. WYETH, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., left Detroit this week and will arrive about March 10 at Pensacola to report to Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., for duty at Fort Barrancas.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. POWELL, Signal Corps, who has resigned from the Service, to take effect Feb. 28, has, says the Washington Critic, some intention of going on the stage as a singer, and has been contemplating this action for some time.

"MAJOR GREENLY, the Arctic hero," says the Critic of Feb. 19, "seems to be in big luck this week: a nomination on Tuesday from promotion to Brigadier-General, and a bouncing daughter that arrived yesterday. No signals out for squalls, but slight ones expected as usual."

THE Veterans of the War of 1812, resident in New York, celebrated Washington's Birthday in their usual manner. Adj't. J. Gould Warner hoisted the flag on the old fort at the upper end of Central Park at sunrise, and at 11 A. M. dinner was served to the veterans at Military Hall. Alas! there were but three.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., lately visiting in New York and vicinity, will remain East a few weeks longer and then start for Fort Bridger, Wyo., to rejoin after a long absence on sick leave, which has been partially occupied in the establishment of a company for the publication of his Military Cyclopaedia.

JOHNSON WHITTAKER, formerly a cadet at West Point, and whose trial for self-mutilation a few years ago will be remembered, is now in Charleston, S. C. An exchange says: "After coming to Charleston he taught for some time in a military institute, studying law in his spare moments. He was soon admitted to the South Carolina bar, and is now junior member of a leading law firm of Charleston. Personally, he is slight in build, is of a quiet, taciturn disposition, and is not so dark in color but that he is often mistaken for a pure Saxon. He does a good deal of newspaper work, is a sharp and vigorous writer, a close thinker, a devoted friend of his race, and is quite likely to be heard from in the world of affairs."

CAPTAIN E. J. STRANG, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Iselin, N. J.

MRS. McCook, wife of General A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting friends in Wisconsin.

LIEUT. C. D. PARKMURST, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, New London, early in the week on a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., leaves the Service on Monday next to engage in civil practice at Jackson, Miss.

CAPTAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has been elected Grand Chaplain of the Masonic order in Kansas.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SHIPP and A. Hasbrouck, Jr., U. S. A., sailed for France on Saturday last on the steamer *La Champagne*.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF and Lieut. H. L. Ripley, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, visited Fort Riley, Kas., this week on Board duty.

MAJOR GUY V. HENRY and Lieut. L. W. V. Kenyon, of Gen. Crook's staff, are getting the Bellevue Rifle Range near Omaha in order for work this target season.

SURGEON W. S. TREMAINE, U. S. A., who has been residing at 449 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., for several months past, is still in poor health and unable to resume duty.

GENERAL FRANCIS FESSenden, U. S. A., returned to Portland, Me., this week from a trip to Washington. He visited New York on Tuesday, registering at the Victoria Hotel.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. W. TAYLOR, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Laramie, Wyo., relieving Asst. Surg. Louis Brechin, U. S. A., who goes abroad for the summer.

COLONEL H. M. BLACK, 23d U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Detroit, Mich., this week for Idaho to set on a Court of Inquiry at Fort Coeur d'Alene. During his absence Capt. G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, will command the post of Fort Wayne.

CHARLES D. CLARK, administrator of Lieut. Kislingbury, is, says a Detroit despatch, endeavoring to arouse opposition to the confirmation of Capt. A. W. Greely to be Chief of the Signal Service. The reason given is Capt. Greely's reported ill-treatment of Lieut. Kislingbury in the Arctic regions.

THE New York World publishes an interview with an unnamed ex-Union General in Washington, who asserts that the famous despatch sent by Gen. Grant in 1864, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was sent at Secretary Stanton's dictation for the purpose of reviving confidence in the Union cause and the Administration.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "The character of Lord Wolseley's article on Gen. Robert E. Lee in the March 'Macmillan's' can be predicted with certainty. His admiration of that Southern leader amounts to idolatry. Gen. Lee fascinated Gen. Wolseley when, early in the war and when on duty in Canada, the latter crossed the American lines, reached the rebel camp after some adventures and spent a considerable time with Gen. Lee as his guest."

THE New York Tribune, taking "Glances at Men in Passing," says: "A prosperous manufacturer whose bolt and nut works are located at Newport, Ky., is Col. L. M. Dayton, who was a staff officer of the Army of the Cumberland and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. In appearance Col. Dayton resembles Louis Napoleon of France with his heavy French face and large black mustache and goatee. He has been guest at the Gilsey House for several days."

THE widow of Gen. John A. Logan has taken out letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, which consists of household furniture, books, notes, accounts, live stock, and two contracts for royalties on books, besides real estate in Cook and Jackson counties. The value of the real property was not given, but the personal property was valued at \$10,000. The heirs are Mrs. Logan, her daughter, Mrs. William F. Tucker, aged 28 years, and John A. Logan, Jr., aged 21.

THE San Francisco News Letter says: "The last Presidio hop of the season on Tuesday night proved, as usual, a most delightful one; the attendance from town was, in spite of the bad state of the roads and unpromising skies, a very large one, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Shafter afternoon reception and the Shafter musicals were both enjoyable affairs. On Saturday the army matinee german at the Presidio is looked forward to with the most delightful anticipations."

THE Cleveland (O.) News and Herald has a glowing eulogy of the conduct of the Governor of Washington Territory for the part taken by him in protecting the Chinese from outrage last fall. It says: "Throughout he was patient, firm for law and right, eager to avoid extreme measures, and vigilant and energetic. His conduct called forth emphatic praise from his superiors at Washington and deserves wide recognition as a shining example of good and faithful service. Gov. Watson C. Squire is an honor to Washington Territory and to the country, and his experience in the anti-Chinese outbreaks is worth studying as an illustration of the difficulties attending the administration of affairs in the newer sections of the country."

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, says a recent number of the U. S. Gazette, "is a man of middle stature and somewhat gray. He has a classic expression about his face which is peculiarly striking. In conversation, while reserved, possibly the result of the judicial habit, he is still affable and satisfying. Mrs. Endicott is a tall, stately lady, and a little younger than the Secretary. She reminds one of the high-born ladies of the old days. Her daughter, Mary C. Endicott, assists in the social entertainments of the War Secretary's home. She is the embodiment of New England feminine culture. Her figure is of a distinguished mould and her manners the same. The mother of Secretary Endicott was a niece of Jacob Crowningshield, of Massachusetts, President Jefferson's Secretary of the Navy, 1805-9."

SURG. B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., recently ordered to Fort Lowell, Arizona, has been bidding good-bye to old friends at Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth City.

EX-SPEAKER J. WARREN KEIFER is to be the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Garfield statue before the Army of the Cumberland in Washington.

LIEUT. JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, Jr., of Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is to be married March 8 at Springfield, Mo., to Miss Bessie Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Russell of that city.

GEN. C. C. CARROLL, U. S. A., has been ordered by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Md., to pay Mrs. Carroll, who has sued him for divorce, \$100 for attorney's fee and \$100 per month alimony until the case is decided.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and the troops of the regiment at Jackson Barracks, La., took part in the recent Mardi Gras parade at New Orleans, and were much admired for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing.

THROUGH the efforts of Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Division of the Missouri, one copy of Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing is to be furnished, at the expense of the State, to each company and troop of the Wisconsin National Guard.

MR. M. W. EDWARD, who has, says the El Paso Times, come to stay, was Capt. Lawton's chief scout during the pursuit of Geronimo and had some thrilling experiences. He once rode the same horse 450 miles in less than seven days and nights on the savage trail.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Dunn; Col. D. W. Flagler, Ord. Corps, and Mrs. Flagler; Capt. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, and Miss Rheem; and 1st Lt. L. H. Strother, 1st U. S. Infantry, are at Hot Springs, Ark., in addition to those who have the General Hospital there for treatment.

THE suit of John H. Lester against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Coxe, for \$100,000 as damages for alleged false imprisonment, was ended by the court directing a verdict in favor of the defendant. Lester was arrested by Gen. Butler during the war as a Southern sympathizer. The case will probably be appealed.

THERE is an attempt to start another "Bourbon among us" sensation. "Col. James H. Rion, one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina," who died Dec. 12, being this time presented as the heir to the throne of France. He is declared to have been a son of the last Dauphin, who would have been Louis XVII. but for the revolution, and who entered the English Army, according to the story, as "De Rion." "De Rion died in Col. Rion's infancy and the latter and his mother were placed under the charge of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, by the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, with a statement of the facts, and upon certain conditions, one of which was that Rion should never go to Europe unless in charge of the Austrian authorities and on an Austrian man-of-war, and further that he should never accept civil office in this country. These conditions were faithfully observed. The secret of his birth was told three years ago to Col. Rion's eldest daughter, who went to Europe to find out what she could about the Dauphin. Col. Rion had in his possession a very valuable gold snuff box set with diamonds, on the top of which there is a monogram of the Orleans family wrought in diamonds. The snuffbox was never exhibited to any of the colonel's family until he was on his deathbed." It is a very pretty story, as a story.

MAJ. D. L. HUNTINGTON, surgeon general, U. S. A., having been relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and Maj. C. R. Greenleaf, surgeon, now at Chicago, detailed in his stead, a Washington correspondent thus gossips: "This has caused great excitement in medical circles. Dr. Huntington has been in the Surg.-Gen.'s office for many years. He is very familiar with all the detail work of the office, and has been practically the Surgeon General for a long time. It was he who gave the President the information which led to the appointment of Dr. Moore to the Surgeon Generalship. Dr. Baxter, who has been an ardent candidate for the Surgeon Generalship, had the backing of Adj't. Gen. Drum, and this order is understood to be a punishment of Huntington for his indirect opposition to Dr. Baxter. Surg. Gen. Moore was asked by the Secretary of War to relieve Dr. Huntington. This he refused to do, as he said he could not get along without him. He was not familiar enough with the duties of the office. Then Mr. Endicott made the order directly over his head. An Army doctor said recently he understood that Dr. Baxter was going to have all of the Army surgeons at Washington who had opposed him in his ambition to become Surgeon General ordered away from here. The Surgeon General expects to make an appeal to the President in the interests of Dr. Huntington."

THE Vancouver Independent says:

The wife of Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., Fort Du Chesne, is at Port Townsend, visiting relatives..... Lieut. Frank Taylor was on board a Northern Pacific train which went off the track into the Yellowstone River, but escaped injury.

.... Capt. Thos. F. Quinn, 4th Inf., has arrived down from Spokane Falls in charge of 15 soldiers, two of whom are to be court-martialed..... Gen. Gibbon and staff went to Olympia Friday, to attend before Judge Hoyt in the injunction case concerning the vacation of the portion of the military reservation of Vancouver Barracks, held by the Catholic mission.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Feb. 10 says:

Dr. Ives, of Fort Russell, was in the city this week on leave.... Captain Hughes, 9th Cav., was in the city Monday, with his bride, en route to Fort Niobrara.... Miss Breckenridge of Chicago, daughter of Col. Breckenridge, is visiting Miss Summers, of Omaha.... The appointment of Captain Greely to the office of Chief Signal Officer creates a lively interest in this city. Lieut. Greely was stationed at Fort Omaha from 1869 to 1871. While somewhat of a society man, he was more like a student and dreamed of Arctic explorations. Omaha people who remember him describe him as tall, slender and dark, wearing eye-glasses, and having the air of a college professor.... Ensign Edward W. Suphus, U. S. N., writes to friends in Omaha that he is spending the winter in Egypt, in the U. S. S. Alliance, and will be gone two years.

LIEUTENANT F. D. HOLTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, under his recent promotion, has joined at Fort Cœur d'Alene, I. T.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., and Mrs. Van Vliet, registered at the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., this week.

COLONEL THOS. L. CASEY, C. E., U. S. A., and Mrs. Casey are living at the Normandie, corner Broadway and 39th st., New York.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON and Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Adjutant, 10th Cavalry, have returned to Santa Fe from a trip to the Navajo Indian Agency

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, Jr., leaves New York, on Monday, with his family, for a brief visit to Baltimore, en route to join his command in Arizona.

SINCE the death of their child from diphtheria Capt. J. S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, and family have moved from Detroit to Dearborn, Mich., and are at the home of the captain's uncle, Hon. W. C. Sutton.

AN ENGAGEMENT has been recently announced between Miss Helen Webb, daughter of Gen. Alexander Webb, and Mr. John Alexandre. Mr. Alexandre's and Miss Webb's will be one of the post-Easter weddings, and soon after the couple will sail for Europe.

CAPTAIN J. LAFFERTY, U. S. A., retired, says a San Francisco paper, has just lost his white pointer "Jeff," which accompanied him through two Indian campaigns in New Mexico, and will be remembered by all of the Army officers who served in New Mexico in 1873-76.

THE following Mexican War claims were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: Israel Moses, assistant surgeon, \$100; Thomas Jordan, captain and A. Q. M., \$150; Hugh Birne, corporal, Co. L, 1st Art., \$6; Samuel K. Dawson, 1st Lieutenant and A. Q. M., 1st Art., \$120; Wm. H. Gordon, captain, Co. H, 3d Inf., \$120.

THE Senate Military Committee has reported adversely the bill which recently passed the House confirming the status of 2d Lt. Stephen O'Connor, 2d Infantry, under which he would be enabled to draw longevity pay under the Morton decision. The bill has been placed on the calendar, however, so that there is yet a possibility of its passage.

GENERAL S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., and Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cavalry, attended at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, on Tuesday evening, the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society. "The Old South, with its halcyon memory; the New South, with its glorious future; the Union, all comprehended and forever enduring," was the sentiment of the occasion.

THE Secretary of War on Feb. 12 transmitted to the House letters from Capt. E. J. Conway and Maj. Albert Truoy, U. S. A., calling attention to the fact that section 6 of the bill, providing that "the pay of officers on the retired list shall be 75 per cent. of the full pay the officer was entitled to receive when retired, and no more," discriminates inequitably against retired officers whose longevity pay has accrued since retirement.

THE attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the arrest by the German Government of Richard Reabeker, a citizen of Strasburg, Shelby Co., Ill. Reabeker is a naturalized citizen of the U. S., and has resided in Shelby County for some years. In December he started for Germany on a visit, arriving in that country Jan. 6, 1887. Three days later he was arrested and compelled to enter the German Army, and is still held a prisoner subject to military service.

ON February 13, the Secretary of War sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of Feb. 11, the report of Col. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., of the massacre of Dec. 21, 1866, near Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory, with accompanying list of casualties, together with a transcript of the return of that post for the month of December, 1866, giving a list of the officers and enlisted men killed in action with Indians Dec. 21, 1866.

CAPT. AND MRS. KETCHUM entertained the garrison of Fort Lewis, Col., consisting of 40 ladies and gentlemen, on St. Valentine's Day, the captain's birthday, by giving a "Drive Whist" party. It was an elegant affair, and the party separated in the "wee sma' hours," wishing the captain and his companion many returns of the day. The supper was elegant and wine flowed in great abundance, and the party returned to their homes in high spirits, to the strain of a gallop by the fine orchestra of the 22d Infantry Band.

MR. FRYE, in reporting back adversely from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Emmet Crawford, said: "The committee instruct me to say that they have made no examination into the merits of this case, and that they have formed no judgment whatever in relation to it; that the action which they have adopted they have been led to by the request of the claimants themselves, the matter being now presented as it is understood, to the Government of Mexico through the State Department."

WITH reference to Capt. Greely's promotion to the head of the Signal Corps a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: "Similar promotions have occasionally occurred in the Army, notably Wm. A. Hammond, who was promoted from assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, to surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, in 1861. Howard, in 1864, was made brigadier general without having served in a higher grade than that of 1st lieutenant in the Regular Army. Roseau, in 1867, was made brigadier general without any service in the Regular Army. Sheridan's promotion from captain to brigadier general is well known. Meigs, in 1861, was promoted from captain of engineers to quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general, having been nominally a colonel for one day, between the two grades. Macfeely, the Commissary General of Subsistence, was promoted from major, while Swain went from the bottom to the top of his corps as judge advocate general." Fremont was appointed a major general of the Army from civil life, and McClellan after three weeks' service as major general of volunteers.

THE following officers registered at the War Department this week: Chaplain J. V. Lewis, Capt. E. B. Rheem, 21st Inf.; Capt. L. S. Tesson, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.

LIEUTENANT CARROLL H. DEVOL, 25th U. S. Infantry, was married, February 17, at New Orleans, to Miss Dora Dean Scott, daughter of Doctor Jos. T. Scott, of that city. The married couple go to Fort Snelling, Minn., the station of the lieutenant's company.

CAPTAIN J. H. HIGBEE was detached, Feb. 17, from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to date from Feb. 14.

LIEUT. U. R. HARRIS, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris, have returned to Mare Island, Cal., from a few weeks' sojourn at Los Angeles.

CAPTAIN ROBERT P. DENNISTOUN, British Navy, visited New York, this week, registering at the Hotel Brunswick.

On Feb. 22 the Society of the Cincinnati dined at Deimonic's. Admiral Nicholson responded to "The Army and Navy," and Professor H. Crosby to "The State of New York."

CAPTAIN G. C. WILSE, U. S. Navy, is doing even better than St. Paul, who lived in his own hired house. He is living in his own purchased house at No. 62 East 53d st., New York City.

ASST. ENGR. JULIUS A. KAISER, U. S. N., retired, is living on Lacourt Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia and in spite of the, at times, painful condition of his arm, is enjoying better health than for some years past.

FROM the records of the Navy Department it appears that Edward Unger, who has just been sentenced for twenty years for killing his room mate, was discharged from the Navy for theft, and was also accused of being the aggressor in a fight with a fellow mate.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. J. C. KAIFER, U. S. N., is still at Thomasville, Ga., but at last accounts his health was far from satisfactory. His present intention is to remain south until the cold weather breaks up at the north, and then gradually travel towards New England, following the blue birds and swallows.

LIEUTENANT G. A. STARKWEATHER, of the Revenue Marine Service, was married Feb. 17, at Long Hill, Conn., to Miss Mary Gordon Waller, a granddaughter of the late Surg. David S. Edwards, U. S. Navy, and eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Waller, of Baton Rouge, La. The groom is the son of Gen. J. C. Starkweather, of Washington.

THE Ambler Memorial Tablet has been on exhibition in the office of Medical Director T. J. Turner, U. S. N., Museum of Hygiene, where it has been much admired, and several photographs of it have been taken. The tablet is of a dark bronze, and is admirably executed. Its cost was borne by the members of the Medical Corps of the Navy.

SURGEON THEORON WOOLVERTON, U. S. N., ordered to duty at the Washington Ordnance Yard March 1, will not bring his family on until spring. In the meantime, it is his intention to reside at the Naval Hospital. Dr. Woolverton has long been known at the capital, and has a wide circle of friends who will welcome his assignment here with pleasure.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Harrington, at the Marine Barracks, can surely flatter themselves that the pleasure of the Monday morning concerto by the string part of the Marine Band, has been largely added to by the care and attention bestowed by them upon the numerous concourse which finds time so swiftly at this pleasant morning entertainment.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, Ensign C. N. Atwater, Paymr. Arthur Burts, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, P. A. Paymr. John Corwin, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Lieut. C. G. Bowman, Lieut. A. P. Osborn, Lieut. John F. Parker, Lieut. R. Mitchell, Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, Lieut. W. C. Babcock, Paymr. G. H. Read, Capt. J. H. Gillis and Cadet Engineer G. Kammerling.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER ABSALOM KIRBY, U. S. N., concluded a successful examination for Chief Engineer on Saturday last, Feb. 19. The examination lasted no less than 22½ days. Other casualties aside, Mr. Kirby will receive a commission on Dec. 2, 1887, by the retirement of Chief Engr. William S. Stamm. George E. Tower, P. A. Engr., now stands at the head of the list of his grade, but will not be ordered to examination until two vacancies occur.

SURGEON A. M. MOORE, of the Navy, has received leave of absence for a year, with permission to go beyond sea, but it is not his intention to leave the U. S. for some time to come. The Dr. and his wife will soon pay an extended visit to Tennessee, her native State, accompanied by Miss Evans, Mrs. Moore's sister. The young lady has created quite a sensation in the society of the capital during her stay by her grace and beauty, and will, it is said, return before Christmas as Mrs. —, U. S. N.

THE Japan Daily Mail, referring to the appearance of Miss C. Chandler, daughter of Rear Admiral Chandler as Lady Sangazure, in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "The Sorcerer," at the public hall in Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 12, says: "The Lady Sangazure, who made a first appearance in Yokohama, and is a decided acquisition to the society, scored a great success. Possessing sympathetic though not powerful voice, this lady will probably be seen to greater advantage in a more congenial role."

Mrs. PAYV, widow of Dr. Payv, who died on the Greely Expedition, appeared before the Senate Military Committee on Monday and asked permission to file charges against Capt. Greely's confirmation. One of the members of the committee is reported as saying: "Our committee will make a unanimous report in Capt. Greely's favor. He will be confirmed before Congress adjourns, without the shadow of a doubt." The cases are very rare indeed in which the Senate has interfered with the President's constitutional prerogative.

CAPT. GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., visited relatives in Indianapolis, Ind., this week.

LIEUTENANT J. F. PARKER, U. S. N., is visiting at 512 12th street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER T. DEAN, 4th Cavalry, who was promoted last week to first lieutenant, is the son of Medical Director Richard C. Dean, U. S. Navy.

CHIEF ENGINEER ROBERT B. HINE, U. S. N., is still unassigned, and is in Washington awaiting orders at his residence, 1316 G St., where he is perfecting himself in the art of amateur photography.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER REISINGER, U. S. N., of the Yantic, is still an invalid, and is under the care of the medical officers at the Naval Hospital at Washington, D. C. His trouble is said to be a form of gastric catarrh, and recovery is extremely slow.

THE classmate of the late Asst. Engr. Harry S. Elseffer, U. S. N., are preparing to erect a suitable monument to his memory in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., to which his remains are to be transferred from their present location. Mr. Elseffer died at Wakefield, Neb., March 21, 1886.

THE Portsmouth (N. Y.) Gazette, referring to the assignment of Commo. R. F. Bradford, U. S. N., to the command of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, says: "Commo. Bradford has long been a resident of this city, and, as an able, energetic and efficient officer of the Navy, has the respect and esteem of our citizens."

AMONG the transfers of real estate noted in a recent Washington paper is the sale to Rear Admiral Aaron K. Hughes of a piece of unimproved property on 19th Street, between Q and R Streets. The former owner was Mrs. Susan P. Okie. The Admiral contemplated building, it is said. The price paid was over \$10,000.

REV. DR. C. W. WARD, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Englewood, N. J., who, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself and his wife on Tuesday last, is a son of Comdr. James H. Ward, U. S. N., who was killed June 27, 1861, while trying to run by the Confederate batteries in the James River. He is also a brother-in-law of Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel of New York.

ALTHOUGH the papers in the case of Lieut. C. C. Todd for promotion to the next grade have been before the President for some time, no decision has been arrived at, and, as a consequence, commissions cannot be issued to Lieuts. Harris, Parker, Hembill and Little, because until Mr. Todd's case is disposed of the relative number of commissions cannot be fixed in the cases of the officers named.

NEW YORKERS AT GETTYSBURG.

SENATOR RAINES introduced a bill last week in the New York Legislature authorizing General Daniel E. Sickles and other commissioners appointed a year ago by the State authorities to erect at the State's expense suitable monuments marking the positions held by the New York troops at the battle of Gettysburg. The cost of each monument is to be \$1,500, and for this purpose the sum of \$130,500 is appropriated. The bill also appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a memorial building in honor of the New York soldiers; \$10,000 for the purchase of sites for the monuments; and \$10,000 for the payment of the engineers who survey the battlefield and supervise the construction of the monuments. The total appropriation is \$300,500.

REGIMENTAL STAFF DETAILS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WOULD it not be well to embody in the new Regulations a paragraph to the effect that, in time of peace no lieutenant shall serve on the regimental staff for more than four years at any one time? It seems to me that a regulation of this kind would be a positive benefit to the Service. Those lieutenants who, for 20 years or more, have been doing monotonous company duty, are tired of it, and, I venture to say, perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, and you cannot expect anything else. They have no hope of promotion and no chance to look forward to. Their life is the same day after day. Experience in the position of subaltern has satisfied most of us that an exchange of duties would carry with it renewed energy and interest; two things necessary to fill any position well.

[A General Order issued this week establishes the regulation advocated by our correspondent, the adoption of which the JOURNAL has been urging for some time.—ED. JOURNAL]

HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

HAVING waited so long for the task to be undertaken by some one wielding an abler pen with a freer hand, I am now engaged in writing a history of the 19th Army Corps which shall attempt to render tardy justice to its achievements and its sacrifices.

The absence of official reports, on the Confederate side as well as ours, will make this almost impossible, unless the officers encouraged will kindly co-operate by lending the aid of their memories and their materials. For these I should be grateful and would duly acknowledge and carefully return all documents.

As these gentlemen are scattered and their addresses for the most part unknown to me, would you kindly make these requests public through the JOURNAL? Yours faithfully,

RICHARD B. IRWIN,

Formerly Lieut.-Col., A. S. Adjt.-General, of the Department of the Gulf.

The 16th annual masque, civic and military ball of J. L. Riker Post 62, G. A. R., took place at Everett Hall, New York, on Monday evening, and like its predecessors was a most enjoyable occasion. The comrades did their utmost to entertain their guests and were extremely successful in their endeavors.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE restoration of William P. Chambliss to the Army, with the rank of major, has been speedily followed by his death, which occurred at his residence in Cobourg, C. W., Feb. 22. During the war with Mexico he served as 2d lieutenant, 10th Mounted Volunteers, and his subsequent service in the Regular Army extended from March 5, 1855, when he was appointed 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, until Nov. 1, 1867, when he resigned as major, 4th Cavalry. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for gallant service in the war, his record in which has been recently set forth in connection with his restoration to the Army. Colonel Chambliss will long be remembered by his old comrades for his admirable qualities as a man and a soldier.

LIEUTENANT W. N. BRADY, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at Darien, Conn., Feb. 20, in the 78th year of his age, entered the Navy as boatswain Sept. 7, 1836, was promoted master in 1843, and retired in 1855. The funeral took place Feb. 23 at Darien and was attended by many friends of the old veteran.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT B. POTTER, U. S. V., who died Feb. 19 at Newport, R. I., served with much distinction during the War of the Rebellion. In 1861 he was appointed Major of the Shepard Rifles, 51st Regiment, N. Y. V., and went to the front. His first engagement was at Roanoke Island, where he was shot through the body. He returned to his regiment as soon as he recovered, and soon after was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and soon to that of colonel. At Antietam he was again wounded, and in the assault on Petersburg he received what was at the time supposed to be a mortal wound. For several weeks he lay in the hospital, the doctors having little hope of his recovery. He took a prominent part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Massass, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. He was made brigadier-general March 13, 1863, and later commander of the Second Division, Ninth Corps, at Vicksburg, and then commander of the corps against Longstreet in Tennessee. He was made brevet Major-General in 1864 for "gallantry in several actions since crossing the Rapidan." At the close of the war General Potter returned to New York, and was appointed commander of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Newport. He was offered a position in the Regular Army, but declined. He was a brother of Bishop Potter of New York. The burial service at Newport took place Feb. 21, in the presence of several members of the family and friends, after which the remains were taken to New York, service there being held at Trinity Church on Wednesday, and the remains then taken to Greenwood for interment. The pallbearers were Major General John F. Hartranft; Major Gen. John G. Parke, colonel of Engineers; Judge C. C. Nott; James M. Brown, Thomas Tileston, Colonel George E. Waring, General McKibbin, James Lowndes, General Edward Ferrero and William B. Rice.

HIRAM MARSHALL, who died at Lyons, N. Y., recently, was at the time of his death one of the three last survivors of the famous Walker expedition to Nicaragua in 1855. Soon after arriving in New Orleans he was inveigled on board a frigate and then told that he had been made one of an expedition to Nicaragua, where it was the purpose of Walker to drive the Government out of power, put to death the influential Nicaraguan leaders, and place the members of the expedition in control of the country. How the expedition progressed and ended is matter of history. After being driven from the city of Granada to the Central American forests yellow fever broke out among Walker's men, Marshall being one of those attacked. After recovering, Marshall and a few others made their way to Realejo through almost incredible hardships and thence were sent by the U. S. Consul to New York on a Government sloop. Marshall arrived at his home in Lyons in 1856.

GENERAL JAMES L. GEDDES, who died at Ames, Iowa, Feb. 21, served with great credit during the War, being promoted in 1862 Colonel of the 8th Iowa Infantry. He served under Fremont, Hunter and Pope in Missouri in the winter of 1861-2; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; was taken prisoner and held for over six months at Madison, Ga., and Libby Prison in the spring of 1863. He was with Grant's Army through the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Jackson and Brandon, Miss., served as Provost Marshal in Western Tennessee, with Gen. Canby in the operations against Mobile; with the brigade in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865; and resigned on account of sickness June 30, 1865. He received the brevet of Brigadier-General for his gallant and meritorious services.

CHRISTOPHER T. HALL, a graduate of West Point, class of 1863, died, Jan. 31, at Shreveport, Louisiana, of congestion of the lungs. He was born in Kentucky and appointed cadet from Illinois in 1864; graduated No. 25 in 1868 and assigned to the 2d Cavalry as 2d lieutenant and received his promotion to a 1st lieutenancy in July, 1869. His service was on the plains with his regiment until November, 1880, when he resigned. He was afterwards employed by the U. S. Engineer in charge of the Mississippi River improvement at Cairo and later by the officer in charge of the Vicksburg section.

MRS. HARRIET B. DUNN, wife of Major T. S. Dunn, U. S. A., retired, and mother of Mrs. F. K. Ward, died at Santa Monica, Cal., Feb. 10, after a short illness. She was the daughter of Gen. John Tipton, of Indiana, formerly U. S. Senator.

A wide circle of friends in Washington and elsewhere will read with sincere regret of the death, Feb. 22, at Colorado Springs, of Mrs. Rachel A. Slack, the wife of Major W. B. Slack, of the U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

We regret to learn of the death at Key West, Fla., Feb. 11, of Miss Alice F. Wood, daughter of Comdr.

G. W. Wood, U. S. N., a young lady between 16 and 17 years of age. The remains were interred at Key West.

MRS. SLACK, wife of Major W. B. Slack, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, died at Colorado Springs, Feb. 22. The remains were brought to Washington for interment.

MRS. PEACO, the venerable widow of Surg. Jno. W. Peaco, U. S. Navy, died at Salem, N. J., Feb. 12. Her husband entered the Navy in 1814 and died in 1827.

MRS. LYDIA McLANE JOHNSTON, wife of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, died at Washington, Feb. 22, of paralysis. She had been an invalid for many years.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The session is nearing its close with the calendar, as usual, loaded down with important measures that must die with the session, and with the usual number of appropriation bills to occupy the last few days to the exclusion of all other measures. From the present condition of the appropriation bills it will be seen that very little other work can be accomplished during the remaining five days of the session. The army bills is the only one that has become a law. The Legislative is pending in House; Sundry Civil, Post Office, Pension, in conference; Naval, under consideration in the House; Fortifications and Deficiency, not reported; Military Academy, before the President; Agricultural, in the Senate; Diplomatic, in Senate Committee on Appropriations; River and Harbor, D. of Columbia; Indian, in House committee, with Senate amendments.

There is a fair prospect, however, of some legislation on the subject of sea coast defences. The conferees on the old fortification have been in session nearly all the week and have made such progress toward the adjustment of the points at issue as to warrant the belief that an agreement will be reached in time to have the bill acted upon. It is believed that about \$10,000,000 will be the amount agreed upon, and that the bill will contain such provisions as to place the control of the new work into other hands than those of the ordnance bureaus. The Senate conferees, it is said, have been willing to concede this point in order to obtain the House Committees consent to liberal appropriations. In the event of the passage of the bill referred to, it is hardly probable that the House Appropriation Committee will report the regular fortification bill for the coming fiscal year.

In regard to appropriations for new ships of war, there is not believed to be a ghost of a show for the Cameron, Hale, or any other bill this session. The Naval Committee will not report either of them as long as the Herbert-Thomas increase bill is on the calendar, and it is pretty certain that the House will not have the time to pass their measures. Of the few bills of interest to the Army and Navy that have just a bare chance of becoming laws by reason of their advanced places, may be mentioned the following: Senate bill No. 1,119, with House amendments, to create a Hospital Steward's corps; H. R. 8,331, to regulate the pay of Army and Navy officers who refuse or neglect to provide for their families; H. R. 6,758 to confer brevet rank on Army officers for meritorious service in Indian campaigns. These bills are on the Senate calendar and only require the action of that body and the President's signature to become laws. There are also a number of senate bills of a Military and Naval nature on the House calendar, but the condition of business in that body is such that there is not the slightest prospect of any one of them passing.

Committee work is, of course, ended for this session. The House Military Committee has been the most industrious of the Four Service Committee during the 49th Congress; of the eleven hundred and odd measures referred to it, about six hundred received reports. The House Naval Committee had 242 measures before it and reported sixty. The measures referred to the Senate Military Committee numbered 550, of which about 250 were reported upon.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate on Tuesday with the Committee amendment appropriating \$35,000 for a gymnasium building, and on the following day was reconsidered and the additional amendments adopted increasing the pay of clerk to quartermaster and clerk to adjutant in charge of cadet records from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum. These amendments have been agreed to by the House and the bill reaches the President without going to conference.

The nomination of Surg. Jos. C. Bailey, to be Asst. Medical Purveyor with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, was the only nomination acted upon at the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. Action on the several cavalry promotions was deferred in consequence of the opposition to Capt. Greely. No action will be taken on the nominations of the assistant surgeons, which have been pending during the entire session, as the committee expect that the President will withdraw them in order to rearrange the list in accordance with the act of Congress in regard to promotion in the Medical Department, which is now in the hands of the President for signature. It is not altogether certain that the President will sign the bill. A statement has been compiled at the War Department showing that it will have a somewhat different effect from what was represented to the Committees of Congress, which, contrary to custom, did not send to the War Department for the views of the officials upon it.

The Senate has authorized the printing of 3,000 additional copies of the "Flags of all Nations," prepared by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and 3,500 copies of Lieut. Henry T. Allen's report on his explorations in Alaska.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted favorable reports on House bill No. 668, providing for the sale of certain portions of the Newport, Ky., military barracks; H. R. 831, to regulate the pay of officers of the Army and Navy who fail to provide for their families, and a large number of private bills of an unimportant nature.

From the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Hawley, Feb. 18, reported favorably a bill to present suitable medals to the survivors of the fortions who stormed the works at Port Hudson, June 15, 1863.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The House Committee on Military Affairs at a

meeting on Tuesday adopted the following as a substitute for the McAdoo \$15,000,000 ordinance bill:

A bill to provide for public defence. Be it enacted, etc., That the sums of money herein provided for be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely: For the purchase of round rifled, oil-tempered, and annealed steel forgings for high-power coast defence guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibre, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection, and including all the parts of each calibre, \$2,500,000. Provided, That no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered.

Sec. 2. For the purchase, manufacture, and erection of the necessary buildings, machinery, tools, and fixtures for a gun factory for finishing and assembling of heavy ordnance, to be erected as such arsenal as the board hereinafter provided for may select, \$350,000.

Sec. 3. For the construction of twelve inch rifled mortars, either of steel or of cast iron, steel hooped, and either muzzle loading or breech loading, as the board hereinafter provided for shall determine, to fire a projectile not less than 615 lbs. weight, to have a maximum range and an accuracy of fire at least equal to the best existing similar piece, \$300,000.

Sec. 4. For the purchase or construction of torpedo boats, torpedoes, and submarine mines, suitable for coast defence, subject to specifications approved by the board hereinafter provided for, \$200,000.

Sec. 5. For service and experimental seacoast gun carriages and testing the same, and for alterations of existing seacoast gun carriages to adapt them for service with guns on hand or such as may be hereafter manufactured, \$250,000.

Sec. 6. For the purchase of the material and manufacture of breech-loading steel field guns, metal carriages, limbers, caissons, forges, battery wagons, and equipments for batteries of field artillery, \$250,000.

Sec. 7. The contracts for all material under this act, except such as may be furnished from Government workshops, shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after proper advertisement, and under such conditions, specifications, details, and terms as the advisory board may determine; and the board shall certify that the prices under which contracts are awarded are reasonable and just: Provided, however, That all material entering into the construction of the defense herein provided for shall be of American material and manufacture. The board shall determine the order and time of delivery of the steel forgings and all other material and defensive appliances, under such checks, safeguards, and rules as it may decide, and have general supervision of all tests necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. (Section two of an act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, approved July 5, 1884, is hereby repealed.) For the purpose of the payment of all necessary expenses of the advisory board in carrying out the provisions of this act, including compensation for draughtsmen on gun construction while employed in the Ordnance Bureau, \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Sec. 8. An advisory board, consisting of one brigadier-general of the line, one officer of engineers not above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, one officer of artillery, and one officer of the ordnance service, neither of which last-named officers shall be above the rank of captain, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, which board shall supervise the making of all contracts and all expenditures provided for by this act. The lieutenant-general commanding the Army shall be ex-officio president of the board, and shall have a voice and vote in all the proceedings. The President shall add to the board one officer of the Navy not above the rank of captain, to act as a member thereof in the testing and consideration of the purchase and construction of torpedo boats, torpedoes, and submarine mines suitable for coast defence: Provided, That no person shall be eligible as a member of this board who has any pecuniary interest, either directly or indirectly, in the material, manufacture, or inventions to be employed in the construction or operation of the defences or defensive measures herein provided for.

Sec. 9. To enable the advisory board hereinbefore provided for to make such proofs and tests of guns, mortars, torpedoes, and torpedo boats, and other appliances provided for in this act, as in his judgment may be necessary for the public interest and welfare, including the test of a twelve-inch mortar now in process of construction by the Government, \$200,000.

Sec. 10. The advisory board shall annually report its operations to the Secretary of War, for the submission to Congress at the beginning of each session. And the appropriations herein provided for shall be available for five years.

S. 3232, Whitthorne. That for the purpose of establishing an arsenal at Columbia, Tennessee, for the manufacture of ordnance or ordnance stores the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the construction and control of said arsenal shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Amendment reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and intended to be proposed to the legislative bill. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide suitable medals which are to be presented to the competitors in the national drill which is to take place next May; and that the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to procure such medals as in his judgment may be appropriate for the purposes indicated, said medals, when made, to be turned over to the committee of national drill having their disposition in charge.

H. R. 11202. Reported from the Committee on Appropriations. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,663,104 for the payment of the pensions provided for under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 29, 1887.

H. R. 11219. Same as S. 3233, published last week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Battery M, 5th Art. (Day's) will relieve Battery H, 5th Art. (Fessenden's) at Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., March 1. Battery H will then return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. S. O. 40, Div. A., Feb. 25.

The resignation of Lieut. B. D. Spillman, 7th Cav., is accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1887, and leave granted him until that time. Major D. L. Huntington, Surgeon, on being relieved from duty at Washington, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and relieve Capt. R. H. White, Assistant Surgeon, who will take station at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

REVENUE MARINE.

Confirmations, Feb. 14, 1887.—2d Assistant Engineer James Fitzpatrick to be 1st Assistant Engineer, v. Laws, deceased; James L. Brereton to be 2d Assistant Engineer, vice Fitzpatrick, promoted; William H. Cuiver to be 3d Lieutenant to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Howard M. Broadbent, attached to *Forward*, stationed at Mobile, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant,

ANOTHER pay account of 2d Lieut. Shaw, of the 6th Infantry, for December, has turned up, making nine in all paid him for the month of December and January. The last account was paid by Maj. Canfield. Unless heard from he will in three months from Feb. 8, the date of the expiration of his leave, be dropped as a deserter.

FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.*

OFFICE A. Q. M., U. S. MILITARY PRISON,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Feb. 9.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ATTENTION having been again directed to the Leavenworth Military Prison by the report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress, I desire to submit certain facts which may not be generally known and present views which may escape the notice of the public, and which tend to show that the facts stated by that committee may bear an entirely different interpretation from that which would naturally be drawn from reading the report. The sympathetic character of the American people is demonstrated by periodical movements in favor of the amelioration of the condition of certain classes, such as the Indians, the insane, the criminals. These demonstrations often stamp their effects on the feelings and on the legislation of the people; yet at times the emotions so suddenly disappear that the reasons for the legislation are forgotten. Especially does the awakened public sympathy cease to act when its influences seem to clash with the interests of other classes which in turn absorb the public interest.

In the narrow and conservative sphere of the Army, we may see one illustration of this phenomenon exhibited in the brief history of the Leavenworth Military Prison. Some years ago there arose in favor of the imprisoned classes a strong movement, of which one of the distinct results was the establishment of the U. S. Military Prison. It was observed by the prison reformers that deserters and other purely military offenders were confined in penitentiaries along with the worst class of civil criminals, murderers, thieves, and other felons. It is impossible to impress upon such a non-military nation as this a conviction that a very great degree of guilt can in times of peace pertain to a purely military offence, and the prison reformers were earnest in the belief that soldiers guilty of violating military law should not be subjected to the stigma degrading them to the level of States' Prison convicts. The result was that they secured the enactment of the law for the establishment of a U. S. Military Prison.

Decidedly the most prominent feature of that law is the manner in which it provides for securing kind treatment of the prisoners confined in the prison. Sec. 6 prescribes that one of the inspectors-general of the Army shall be required to visit the institution every three months to see that the prisoners are "properly employed and governed, at the same time treated with kindness and humanity."

Sec. 6. "In no case is a prisoner to be subjected to whipping, branding or the carrying of weights for the purposes of discipline or for producing penitence. Every prisoner upon being discharged from prison shall be furnished with decent clothing."

Sec. 7. "The use of newspapers and books shall not be denied the prisoners at times when not employed." "The prisoners shall not be denied the privilege of communicating with their friends by letter, and from receiving like communications from them," under proper inspection.

Sec. 8. "The prisoners shall be supplied with ample and clean bedding and with wholesome and sufficient food." "The prison shall be suitably ventilated and each prisoner shall have a weekly bath of cold or tepid water, which shall be applied to the whole surface of the body unless the surgeon shall direct otherwise for the health of the prisoner."

All these provisions for the benefit of the prisoners are inserted in the brief act of establishment. Congress has also made provision by regular annual appropriations for five dollars' transportation to their homes to be furnished all prisoners on their discharge from the prison.

All these careful provisions show the extreme anxiety of the law-makers that kindness of treatment should be the rule of the institution. That it was the further intention of Congress that the prisoners should be employed in manufactures is shown by the fact that the prison was by the first act located at Rock Island in order that they should engage in the manufacture of articles by the Ordnance Department at the arsenal, where articles similar to those made at the Military Prison are manufactured for the Army.

A reason for the great care taken that the rights of the prisoners should be secured may be the peculiar fact that Army officers who must necessarily have charge of such an institution are the only class in the country who regard desertion in time of peace as a crime which would devolve upon the perpetrator the stigma ordinarily conveyed by the word "convict." Whatever should be the right view, that neither civilians nor soldiers so regard the deserter, I have abundant evidence.

To officers of the Army, therefore, the sole class deeming desertion as a high crime, and thence naturally inclining to severity of discipline, was confined the execution of the law so passed, and the resulting institution has been under such management since 1875. That the law has been carried out in its true spirit is clearly proved by the report of the House Military Committee, which says:

"It is, however, the belief of the committee that the sentence to the Leavenworth Military Prison for desertion followed by an education as a shoemaker, harness-maker, a cobbler, or a broom-maker, good living, good quarters, a suit of clothes at the expiration of the term of sentence, transportation to his home and \$5 to refresh himself with, has no such terror in it as to tend to suppress the crime. In a humanitarian point of view much can be said in favor of it, but as an aid to military discipline the committee think it too weak."

This can only constitute a criticism on the law instituting the prison for the reason that the above extracts from the law clearly prove that all the privileges named were distinctly designed to be granted by Congress in its passage. The other portion of the Committee's report indicates that the change in the opinion of its members, is only part of the change of the public sentiment in favor of the labor element, which has absorbed the attention of the public to the exclusion of sympathy for the imprisoned class. The report states:

"The committee, moreover, cannot forbear from expressing their conviction that the United States Government should not build up a manufacture to be run by convict labor in competition with the honest artisan who supports his family by the products of his labor."

This change of sentiment toward military offenders indicated by this use of the term convict,

can only be made logical by a decided increase in the heinousness of the criminality generally attached to desertion. That the committee is logical is proved by the fact that it has since reported a bill providing for the branding of deserters. If the honest artisan so regards the deserter, Army officers have gained very numerous converts to their view. But there is no assurance that they do not regard the deserter as a convict in the sense above used and such was certainly not the view of those who enacted the law governing the prison.

If the term "convict" in the ordinary degraded sense would not, with the general public, be applicable to military prisoners, still less could the class of work done by them be properly called competition with free labor. To constitute competition the prisoner should be employed in one of two ways which alone are condemned on that ground: first, in the manufacture of articles for sale, or second, under some kind of a lease to private individuals. The method adopted at the prison bears no resemblance to either of these, but is more nearly allied to that adopted by those States wherein competition between convict and free labor has been abolished; the employment of the convicts on public works.

The military prisoners are employed solely in labor for the Government either in manufacturing articles for the Military Service or in common public work. Not one product of their labor finds its way into the market, nor is designed for private use. All goes to the Government or inures to the benefit of the soldier. As the law gives the Army charge of its criminals it could scarcely be objected that the soldiers should get the benefit of their labor product. Recurring to the expression by the committee of the conviction that the discipline of the prison is too weak to tend to suppress desertion, though the reasoning may seem well founded *a priori*, still the facts are clearly against its conclusion. If the history of crime and criminal legislation has demonstrated anything, it has decisively proved that severity of punishment has not had the effect of diminishing crime. So far as desertion in the American Army relates to this, the statistics emphatically show that while severity of punishment has steadily lessened the proportion of desertions has almost uniformly decreased. Though it is not pretended that the military prison is entitled to all the credit for this diminution, the figures settle the fact that neither the prison nor the reduction in the amount of punishment inflicted has tended to increase the crime. From 1873 to 1879 there was very little legislation for the improvement of the condition of the soldier, and during those years the penalty was reduced to two years' confinement for simple desertion, yet the figures stand as follows:

1873.	Strength of the Army, 32,602;	desertions, 7,271
1874.	" "	4,696
1875.	" "	27,489
1876.	" "	2,521
1877.	" "	1,844
1878.	" "	2,516
1879.	" "	1,676
		28,289
		1,935

I have not the figures for recent years, but last year the number of desertions had become so reduced that the number of prisoners in confinement has been sensibly declined. As the prison was established in 1873, and the effects of the war had ceased to operate, these figures prove that a considerable reduction in the number of desertions took place after its establishment instead of an increase, as the reasoning of the committee would require to be the case.

It seems almost impossible to eradicate the fallacy that severe penalties deter from crime, though all history proves the belief erroneous.

It is undoubtedly true that penalties graduated to the offence and inflicted with celerity and certainty have all the deterrent effects that can be attained by the punishment of crime.

J. W. FORBES, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT FORT SNELLING.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported adversely Mr. Gilfillan's bill ceding to the State of Minnesota 200 acres of the Fort Snelling military reservation for the establishment of a soldiers' home. The committee makes no comment on the bill, but submits with the report a letter from Gen. Sheridan in whose views it concurs. In this letter Gen. Sheridan says: When the proposition to establish a soldiers' home on the Fort Leavenworth reservation was pending two years ago, I remarked that its location on the reservation would not make a very homogeneous mixture, and would make the administration on the post difficult and, perhaps, impossible. The old soldier at the home cannot be subjected to the strict laws of discipline on account of his age, etc. Then there would be beside a divided authority upon the reservation and I think that the establishment of the home on it would be injurious if not disastrous to the interests we now have there. These remarks apply with even greater force to Fort Snelling. Its location is such that, wherever the proposed home might be established, access could be had to it from the city of St. Paul only by passing through the post, and in all probability the approach from Minneapolis would be subject to the same condition—circumstances which, by making a public thoroughfare of the post, could not but have a demoralizing influence upon its discipline. For these reasons I earnestly hope that this measure will not become a law.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H.

The winter torpor of Whitestone, says a local paper, has been broken by the loves of Private Samuel E. Taylor, of the engineer battalion, and Miss Ella Hippie, a sweet young maiden of 16. The brothers Hippie did not relish the attentions of the gallant soldier and assaulted and beat him on Sunday night. Taylor then went before a justice and swore to the assault. The "local" says:

Taylor was the first lover that 16-year-old Ella had ever had, and she was delighted with the idea of fervid admiration from a grown up man. He was an educated fellow, too, and he made her restless and dissatisfied by the glowing pictures he drew of a possible future. "Taylor obtained an influence over my sister," says one of the brothers, "and, though he could not come into the house, he established a code of signals by means of which he enticed her from home at various times last summer. He filled her mind with high ideas. He forbade her to wash dishes, because it would spoil her hands, and at one time he wrote her a 22-page love letter."

"This committee, moreover, cannot forbear from expressing their conviction that the United States Government should not build up a manufacture to be run by convict labor in competition with the honest artisan who supports his family by the products of his labor."

This change of sentiment toward military offenders indicated by this use of the term convict,

* This is the article referred to on the first page of the Journal of Feb. 19, and which was unavoidably omitted from that number.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

February 14, 1887.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. James M. Whitemore to be colonel.
Major Francis H. Parker to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. John A. Kress to be major.
Corps of Engineers—1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk to be captain.

2d Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette to be first lieutenant.
2d Lieut. Charles L. Potter, 5th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant.
1st Infantry—Capt. Edward Moale, 3d Inf., to be major.
3d Infantry—1st Lieut. John W. Hailey to be captain.
2d Lieut. Frank B. Motley to be first lieutenant.
7th Infantry—Major Edward Collins, 1st Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel.

Post Chaplains—Rev. William F. Hubbard, of New York.
Rev. Henry Swift, of Dakota.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., Feb. 18, 1887.

Publishes the act, approved Feb. 9, 1887, "making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes."
(The full text of the act has already appeared in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 13, H. Q. A., Feb. 21, 1887.

It is hereby announced to the Army, that Private Charles W. Forsyth, Co. C, 19th Infantry, having sold the department gold medal and silver skirmish medal which he had won in the rifle competition of 1886 of the Department of Texas, is prohibited from participating in any future department competitions.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 23, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation is published to the Army, and will be numbered par. 155½ of the Regulations:

155½. Regimental adjutants and regimental quartermasters may hold office for four years and no longer, and will not be eligible for a second tour of such duty; nor shall an officer who has served in either of these positions be eligible for appointment in the other, except to serve an unexpired term of four years.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Feb. 8, 1887.

Circular 22, series of 1881, from these Headquarters, is revoked. Hereafter abatement of confinement of military prisoners undergoing sentence in this Department will be in accordance with par. 925, A. R.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 10, 1887.

The Target Practice Season for 1887 is announced as follows:

Fort Selden, N. M.—January 16 to February 15, April and September 16 to October 15.
Fort McDowell, A. T.—Feb. 16 to April 15 and October.
Fort Lowell, A. T.—March, April and October.
Fort Verde, A. T.—April, May and September.
Fort Thomas, A. T.—April, May and October.
Fort Mojave, A. T.—April 1 to May 15 and Sept. 16 to Oct. 31.
Fort Apache, A. T.—April, May and June.
Fort Huachuca, A. T.—April, May and September.
Fort Bayard, N. M.—May, June and September.
Fort Grant, A. T.—September and October.
Whipple Barracks, A. T.—May 16 to June 15 and Sept. and October.
Fort Union, N. M.—June, September and October.
Fort Stanton and Fort Marcy, N. M.—July, Aug. and Sept.
San Diego Barracks, Cal.—July, September and October.
Fort Wingate, N. M.—July 16 to October 15.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave for twenty days granted Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., is extended seven days (S. O. 20, Feb. 16, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of Sub., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 19, Feb. 1, D. Columbia.)

Pay Department.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 11, Feb. 11, D. Dakota.)

Payments of troops in Div. Atlantic, on muster of Feb. 28, will be made as follows: Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Frankford Arsenal, and Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Forts Columbus, Trumbull and Adams. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., David's Island, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburg Barracks and Sandy Hook. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., National Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Warren, Fort Preble and Kennebec Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Watervliet Point and Forts Schuyler, Hamilton, Watervliet and Wood. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Allegany Arsenal and Indianapolis Arsenal. Major William H. Comegys, Paymr., Little Rock Barracks, Jackson Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Barrancas and Augusta Arsenal. Major Henry Clayton Paymr., Forts Porter, Buffalo, Niagara, Ontario and Madison Barracks (S. O. 39, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed, not later than March 1, to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 39, Feb. 23, Div. Atlantic).

Majors Wm. Smith and George W. Candee, Paymasters, will exchange payments for the muster of Feb. 28. Major Smith will proceed to Saint Louis, and report thence for orders to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri. Major Candee will proceed to Chicago and make local payments (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, Div. Missouri).

Leave for four days is granted Col. Daniel McClure, asst. paymaster general, New York City (S. O. 38, Feb. 21, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

During temporary illness of the medical director, Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood is placed on duty as attending surgeon at Dept. Headquarters (S. O. 18, Feb. 18, D. Ariz.).

Leave for fourteen days is granted Asst. Surg. John D. Hall, Fort Townsend (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia).

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles C. Barrows, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 17, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. S. H. Knowles is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and will proceed to Fort Du Cheane, and report for duty (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Plate).

Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon General, to take effect March 1, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, is relieved from duty at Chicago, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Mason, Asst. Surgeon, has been accepted (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Louis J. Teason, Asst. Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East and ordered as attending surgeon, Hdqrs. Div. Missouri. (S. O., H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

Hospital Steward Henry Winkelmann, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to Albany, Ga., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 29, Feb. 19, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Paducah, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 30, Feb. 21, C. E.)

Major Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 27, Feb. 17, C. E.)

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, C. E., will proceed to Cincinnati, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 27, Feb. 17, C. E.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber, C. E., will proceed to Batesville and Fort Smith, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 28 and 31, Feb. 18 and 23, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to the mouth of the Saint John's River, Volusia Bar and Suwanee River above New Bradford, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 31, Feb. 23, C. E.)

Chaplains.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain James O. Rayner, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Powell, S. C., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1887 (S. O., Feb. 19, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B., D., E., G., and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. and C., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F., H., and L., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook is extended two days (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, D. M.)

1st Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetser.

Hdqrs., B., E., F., G., and I., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. and K., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. and M., Ft. Bidwell, Ft. Boise Bks., Idaho; H., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

1st Lieut. E. J. McClelland, A. D. C., will accompany Gen. Gibbon, Department Commander, to Olympia, W. T. (S. O. 20, Feb. 4, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C. and E. and Q. M. stores at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Col. Nelson B. Sweetser will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. James N. Wheelan is accountable (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

Official information having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Frederick D. Holton, Fort Walla Walla, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice O'Brien, deceased, which carries him to Troop L, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lieut. Holton will join his troop (S. O. 25, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect medical property, cavalry horses, Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Boise Bks. (S. O. 26, Feb. 12, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C., F., I., and M., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G., Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E., Camp Rice, Tex.; B., Camp Peñuelo, Tex.; D. and H., Ft. Sill Ind. T.; I. and K., Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. John C. Thompson, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 22, Feb. 16, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B., D., F., H., and K., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. and E., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C., G., and I., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. McDonald, Ariz.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., in S. O. 90, Oct. 25, 1886, is further extended two months (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Sgt. John Hayday, Troop G. (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sgt. D. C. Tobin, Troop H (S. O. 18, Feb. 16, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqrs., B., E., H., and L., Ft. Riley, Kas.; A., F., and I., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B., C., G., and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. Charles Kennedy, Troop B, will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty with his troop (S. O. 19, Feb. 14, Dep. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A., C., G., and I., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I. and K., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. and F., Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D. and H., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E., Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William W. Forsyth is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C. and H., San Antonio, Tex.; A., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D., Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E., F., G., K., and L., Ft. Clark, Tex.; B. and M., Ft. Brown, Tex.

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will prepare 92 recruits and forward them, under charge of two commissioned officers, to San Antonio, for assignment to 8th Cav. (S. O. 26, Feb. 17, R. S.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D., and H., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C., F., and K., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A., Ft. Grant, A. T.; G., Ft. Verde, Ariz.; B., C., and D., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; E., F., and K., Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L., Ft. Worthington, Kas.

2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., Fort Robinson, is relieved from the duties assigned him in S. O. 142, series 1886 (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

Major Guy V. Henry, I. R. P., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Jr., is extended one month (S. O. 21, Feb. 21, Div. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E., F., K., and L., Ft. Grant, A. T.; G., San Carlos, A. T.; A. and H., Ft. Apache, A. T.; I., Ft. Verde, A. T.; B., C., and D., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M., Ft. McDowell, A. T.

A furlough for six months is granted Sgt. Charles Key, Troop E, to take effect about Sept. 1 (S. O. 16, Feb. 9, D. Ariz.)

The following will report to the Board of Officers at Fort Grant for examination for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants: Q. M. Sergt. J. H. Hill and 1st Sergt. David Haskins, Troop F (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs., G., B., C., I., L., and K., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B. and H., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E., Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D. and F., Ft. Canby, W. T.; G., Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M., Ft. Mason, Cal.

*Light battery.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romayne B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G., and I., Ft. Francis Bks., Fla.; A. and E., Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; B. and H., Atlanta, Ga.; C. and D., Mount Vernon Barr., Ark.; F., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K., Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. and M., Jackson Bks., La.

*Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; B., Newport Bks., Ky.; D., G., and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

The leave for seven days taken by Col. Romayne B. Ayres, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is extended ten days (S. O. 38, Feb. 21, Div. A.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 40, Div. Atl., Feb. 25.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Alfred G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; B., Newport Bks., Ky.; D., G., and I., Ft. McHenry, Md.; M., Ft. Monroe, Va.; F., San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams is extended four months (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

Sgt. John Ryan is placed on the retired list (S. O., H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

John A. Porter, a member of Bat. A, 3d Art., was complainant in the Police Court, Feb. 21, against his wife, Georgie A. Porter, whom he charged with making threats of violence. He stated they had been married only seven months, and Mr. Cahill asked him if he thought a soldier could consciously swear he was afraid of a woman. He said he was afraid of her when he was asleep. The Judge dismissed the case.—*Washington Critic.*

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqrs., B., D., E., G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A. and C., Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H. and K., Ft. Warren, Mass.; I., Ft. Monroe, Va.; M., Ft. Preble, Me.

*Light battery.

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs., A., G., H., and K., Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B., D., F., and I., Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C. and E., Ft. Custer, M. T.

The Montana Sun says: "The 3d Infantry Band at Fort Shaw has been remodelled and is now under the leadership of Prof. D. Appollo Zanichetti. Under his direction and instruction this already celebrated band promises to be one of the finest in the country."

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., C., D., E., and H., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A., B., F., I., and K., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G., Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect C., C. and G. E., and Q. M. stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Henry Seton is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

Col. William P. Carlin will inspect C., C. and G. E., and O. and O. stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which Capt. Butler D. Price is accountable (S. O. 24, Feb. 10, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien is relieved from further attendance before the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, and will take charge of certain enlisted men and conduct them to Fort Spokane (S. O. 25, Feb. 11, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqrs., A., B., D., E., G., I., and H., Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F. and K., Ft. Totten, D. T.; C. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqrs., H., and I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A., B., C., D., F., G., and K., Ft. Douglas, Utah; E., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, A. D. C., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range on public business (S. O. 16, Feb. 16, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., A., D., F., and H., Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B. and E., Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G. and I., Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C. and K., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A., B., E., F., G., and H., Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. and I., Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D. and K., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 18, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqrs., F., H., I., and K., Whipple Bks., A. T.; B. and D., Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E., San Diego Bks., Cal.; A. and G., Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. and I., Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Capt. M. C. Foote and W. B. Pease, 1st Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, and 2d Lieut. G. B. Duncan are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks,

A. T., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes is relieved as member (S. O. 18, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., B., C., F., H., and I., Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E., Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G. and K., Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D., Ft. Selden, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Chief Quartermaster in connection with his recent duties as Post Q. M. at Fort Bass, Tex. (S. O. 17, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A., B., E., and K., Ft. Sully, D. T.; B., C., F., and H., Ft. Yates, D. T.; G., Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; I., Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adj't., is extended one month (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, Div. M.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A., B., D., F., G., and I., Madison Bks., N. Y.; C., Plattsburgh, N. Y.; E. and K., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills in S. O. 16, Jan. 25, Div. A., is extended two months (S. O. Feb. 24, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., and I., Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. A., Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K., Ft. Klamath, Wash. T.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect hospital property at Fort Klamath, for which Asst. Surg. James C. Merrill, Post Surg., is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 5, D. Columbia.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B., and H., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C. and F., Ft. Concho, Tex. E., Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A., G., and K., San Antonio, Tex.; D., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

15th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., I., and K., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

16th Infantry, Colonel Edwin E. Townsend.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., E., F., H., and K., Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D., Ft. MacKenzie, M. T.; G. and I., Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for four months, to take effect about April 25, is granted Capt. John H. Patterson (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow is extended twenty days (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A., B., C., D., E., F., G., I., and K., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H., Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Black.

Hdqrs., F., G., H., and K., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A. and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C., E., G., and I., Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

The ration of bread at Fort Brady, Mich., is increased to twenty ounces until further orders (S. O. 37, Feb. 19, Div. M.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenias R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D., and H., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B. and F., Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C., E., G., and I., Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Alfred C. Markley is extended twenty days (S. O. 22, Feb. 23, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., B., C., F., and I., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A., D.,

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1887.

The last of the series of officers' hops last Thursday was a handsome affair. The manager, Lieut. Totten, had taken the precaution to send a circular around asking the number expected from each family. It was seen that Schofield Hall would be too small to hold all, so the cadet mess hall was used for dancing. Two large American flags were draped across the north third, leaving a large square space, which was decorated with flags of all nations. There were a large number of strangers present, among whom were Miss Schofield, Miss Abbott, Miss Townsend, Miss Buckmaster, Miss Thurber, Miss Beach, Miss Griffith, Miss Happerset, Miss Vogdes, two Misses Woodcock, Miss Spencer, Miss Bonesteele, Miss Hargrave, the fiancee of Lieut. Price; Miss Huntington, Miss Pell and Mrs. Stevenson. A delegation of bachelors consisted of Lieuts. Collier, Gillette, Craighill, Taylor, Rees and Patrick. Supper was served about 12 o'clock in Schofield Hall, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. Along the sides of the room little boweries of evergreen had been built, in each of which was placed a table for four. In the centre was a large table loaded with every delicacy, each dish a beauty to the eye and a joy to the taste, all prepared by the chief of the officers' mess. The orchestra, concealed from view by a screen of evergreen and flags, played dreamy serenades and other delightful music during supper. It was 2 o'clock before the last dance on the card was reached, and all went home well satisfied with the end of the season's gayety, and ready to do penance for the coming six weeks.

The ice in the river is about to break up. Walking on it has been dangerous since Saturday, but no accidents have been reported as yet.

On Saturday evening the cadets had a hop in room No. 1. It was well attended, a number of ladies having remained over from the officers' party of the preceding Thursday.

The collection of portraits at the Academy has been increased by two large and handsome paintings by Carroll Beckwith, of New York—one a profile of Gen. Merritt, which has been hung in the mess hall, and the other a full face painting of Prof. Andrew, which stands on an easel in the Library. Only four superintendents of West Point are represented in oil. They are Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was superintendent from September, 1832, to September, 1853, and again for three weeks in 1861; Gen. Beauregard, who was superintendent for only five days in 1861; Col. Bowditch, who was superintendent from 1861 to 1864, and Gen. Howard, superintendent from 1881 to 1882.

Mrs. Knight, from Willet's Point, is visiting Miss Newlands.

Mr. Zogbaum, the artist, was here for a day last week and took in the officers' hop. Lieut. Stevens, of last year's class, was at the cadet hop on Saturday evening.

The usual salute was fired on Washington's Birthday, and at reveille the band made the circuit of the post, playing patriotic airs, but otherwise no notice was taken of the day, everything going along as on any other day of the week.

The following designations of candidates for admission to the Military Academy were announced this week:

Hugh Stuart Taylor, Bellefonte, Penn.

William Benjamin Jackson (Alt.), State College, Penn.

Zebulon Pheatt, Toledo, Ohio.

Fred. P. Wilson, Creston, Iowa.

Clare Whittemore, (Alt.), Knifflin, Iowa.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

Our post has been unusually lively this winter. Considering that it is situated in the mountains, 8,500 feet above sea level, the weather has been very mild, hardly any snow falling so far. And our pleasure-seekers find no reason for staying at home from the many entertainments given at the post hall.

The "Mikado" was performed here by amateur talent headed by Mrs. Williams, the accomplished wife of the banker from Durango. The officers have given several pleasant dances at the hall, the best and most enjoyable being the last, which was called a Domino Party. And many funny blunders were made before unmasking. The enlisted men have a "Big Four" Minstrels who make their bow to an audience largely sprinkled with officers and their ladies, all bent on having a jolly time. The "Merry Young Bachelors" club give dances about twice a month. And at all of the entertainments the Regimental String Band furnish excellent music, and then the weekly band concerts bring out all the lovers of the music; our commanding officer (Colonel Swaine) giving every assistance and encouragement in making life at this place pleasant and last, but not least, our little folks gave us a week of an entertainment starting with a nonsensical piece called "School" characters by the children of the post school. Among the recitations, etc., at which all did so well, may be specially mentioned the violin solo by Capt. Ketcham's son, Frank. "Way down upon the Swannee River," and the appropriate selections by Capt. Conway's daughter, and Lieut. Martin's two bright little boys. We have a great addition to our garrison this winter in Miss Lizzie Martin, a sister of Lieut. Martin, who has won the hearts of all by her winning ways.

We all regret the action of Lieut. Casey in resigning his position of Regimental Adjutant. He was always the leader of all the entertainments here, and by his forethought and enterprise, made each a success. Lieut. Kell is now our adjutant.

Capt. Perrine, 6th Cav., is expected home early in March from leave of absence. Capt. Hooton, 22d Inf., is away enjoying a much needed rest. So also are Lieuts. Getty and Krebs. By Lieut. Getty's recent promotion to the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Campbell, we will still be able to keep him among us.

The troops are better fed this winter than ever before, each company having raised more vegetables in their gardens than can be consumed before the next season's supply is ready.

Our general quartermaster, Lieut. Webster, has had an additional ice-house built. Both are now filled, giving us plenty of that article for the coming summer.

Co. A, 22d Inf., started a company Library and Literary Club, which example was instantly followed by all the other companies here, the company commanders giving every encouragement and help, by adding suitable tables and extra light in the quarters. A noticeable result is that the men stay more at home and spend less time in the saloon, winding up in the guardhouse. We have less men in confinement now than for several years, hardly enough to perform the necessary police duty.

E. QUALITY.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Leader* writes: "On the night of Feb. 8 we had a splendid representation of 'Confusion,' Mr. and Mrs. Howell excelling all their previous attempts and gaining loud applause. Mr. Woodbridge and wife pleased every one, while Dr. and Mrs. Brochemin, as the butler and housemaid respectively, were excellent. Among the large audience were Maj. Combe and wife, Maj. Freeman and wife, Lieut. Fredericks and wife, and Mr. Hall."

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE *Excelsior* says:

Capt. Conline celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday on Tuesday.... The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a dance Wednesday evening.... Major Downey, who visited here during the week, returned to Laramie Saturday evening.... Concerts are now given every Wednesday and Saturday evening.... The officers are very much excited over the Court-martial at Fort Du Chesne trying Major Bentzen, of the 9th Cav. Major Bentzen is well known here and universally liked. His record as a soldier is as untarnished as his sword.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL

ORDERS NO. 2 announce that the school staff, with the approval of the commanding officer, have recommended that the members of the respective classes be classified in groups (arranged alphabetically), as follows: The "Excellent," the "Highly Proficient," the "Proficient," the "Fairly Proficient," upon the following basis: Those having final average marks in the subjects examined upon from 3 to 2.90, inclusive, constitute the first group; those below 2.90 to 2.70, inclusive, the second group; those below 2.70 to 2.50, inclusive, the third group; those below 2.50 to 2, inclusive, the fourth group; those below 2 in any subject, deficient and unclassified. The classification of student-officers in the different departments and in classes is announced, and their names are given in a tabulated statement, showing the individual figure of merit attained during the first term of the second school year as follows:

	Subjects.					General Merit.
	Military Law.	Infantry Tactics.	Cavalry Tactics.	Topography.	Military Art.	
<i>1st Group.</i>						
Benjamin Alvord.....	2.99	3.00	2.95	2.95	2.97	2.90
Daniel H. Boughton.....	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.91	2.98	
Abraham P. Buffington.....	2.94	2.97	2.94	2.82	2.93	
Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr.	2.98	3.00	2.98	2.76	2.94	
Charles D. Clay.....	2.98	2.97	3.00	2.59	2.91	
Charles N. Clinch.....	2.98	2.97	2.92	2.95	2.96	
Francis G. Irwin, Jr.	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.58	2.91	
William H. Johnston, Jr.	3.00	3.00	2.99	2.92	2.98	
Daniel E. McCarthy.....	3.00	2.99	3.00	2.71	2.94	
William A. Nichols.....	3.00	2.99	2.99	2.74	2.94	
William A. Shunk.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.96	
Percy E. Tripp.....	2.96	2.98	2.97	2.93	2.91	
<i>2d Group.</i>						
John Y. F. Blake.....	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.08	2.80	
Omar Bundy.....	2.93	2.94	2.99	2.64	2.66	
John Cottier.....	2.96	2.98	2.98	2.07	2.60	
Frank O. Ferris.....	2.80	2.94	2.70	2.81	2.73	
Charles W. Mason.....	2.80	2.74	2.85	2.90	2.77	
Loyd S. McCormick.....	2.53	2.82	2.86	2.97	2.72	
Hugh J. McGrath.....	2.98	2.98	3.00	2.39	2.67	
Richard B. Paddock.....	2.75	2.81	2.85	2.94	2.31	
William J. Pardee.....	2.94	2.98	2.97	2.88	2.64	
William S. Scott.....	2.86	2.84	2.96	3.00	2.57	
Edwin B. Weeks.....	2.80	2.80	2.86	2.85	2.71	
<i>3d Group.</i>						
Benjamin W. Atkinson.....	2.44	2.74	2.84	2.71	2.03	2.55
Richard M. Blatchford.....	2.39	2.59	2.71	2.72	2.12	2.51
Tredwell W. Moore.....	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.57	2.11	2.64
Zebulon B. Vance, Jr.	2.61	2.81	2.78	2.73	2.16	2.62
<i>D.</i>						
Joseph P. O'Neill.....	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.55	D	
<i>Max. Possible Merit.</i>						
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

	Subjects.					General Merit.
	Operations of War.	Minor Law.	Infantry Tactics.	Cavalry Tactics.	Topography.	
<i>2d Group.</i>						
James M. Arasmith.....	2.67	2.89	2.16	2.96	2.37	2.83
John Stafford.....	2.96	2.95	2.91	2.92	2.50	2.85
F. Beers Taylor.....	2.66	2.81	2.93	2.94	2.77	2.86
<i>3d Group.</i>						
J. Y. Mason Blunt.....	2.86	2.63	2.72	2.88	2.08	2.62
Wilson Y. Stamper.....	2.61	2.35	2.72	2.59	2.31	2.52
<i>D.</i>						
Robert H. Anderson, Jr.	2.61	2.48	2.87	2.85	D	
Harry Read.....	2.01	D	2.80	2.45	D	
<i>Max. Possible Merit.</i>						
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

My budget is small, but such as it is I will unfold. Adjutant Hickey, 5th Cav., has rejoined from Jeave and Lieut. E. C. Brooks, same regiment, left last Wednesday for Chicago, where he will take unto himself a wife—Miss Gray, a charming young lady, I am told. The married couple are expected here about the end of February and are sure of a cordial reception. We have a great *pendant* here in San Antonio for brides. On Saturday evening the clerks of Capt. John Simpson, of the Quartermaster's Department, gave an invitation hop at Muth's Hall Government Hill, which was an enjoyable occasion. Capt. and Mrs. Simpson led the grand march, and many others of the military were present. The outcome of the M. D. did their utmost to make the affair a success and the general opinion is that they fully succeeded. Things are beginning to look cheerful here now. General Stanley and Majors Cushing and McGonagle are at Aransas Pass taking a trip over the bay, and are expected back Thursday. Colonel Heyl has recently returned from Hingoid, Captain Ballance from Bliss and Lieutenant Rumbough from Fort Hancock. Paymaster Bash expects to leave next week for his new station at Cheyenne Depot. Good luck attends him wherever he goes. A large number of the officers and ladies of the garrison went to see the Carlton Opera Co. in "Nanon" the "Mikado," and "Ermine" recently, and were well pleased. The ladies, almost to a woman, attended without hats, a proceeding which has elicited well-deserved encomiums. JOEY BAGSTOCK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says:

The tea given by Mrs. Gillis Tuesday evening was a most enjoyable affair. The Misses Margaret Wilson, Randolph and Gillis presided over the tables in a manner that made them great favorites during the evening.... Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. Almy, 5th Cav., is visiting Major and Mrs. Gillis. Lieut. Almy is expected here in a few days from Arizona, to which point he conducted a detachment of recruits.... Mrs. Colonel Woodruff gave a keno party Feb. 17 to the young folks of the garrison in honor of her guest, Miss Huntington, of Cincinnati. This lady is a sister of Mrs. Rice, wife of Captain Rice, 5th Inf., and visited here about two years ago.... The Misses Ward and Anderson, after an extended visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Barnhart, 18th Inf., have returned to Fort Riley. The visit of the young ladies to this post has been made very pleasant to them and they regretted exceedingly to depart from here. Miss Ward is a daughter

of Captain Ward, 10th Inf. and Miss Anderson of Lieut. Anderson, 18th Inf.... Lieut. Martin, 18th Inf., has returned from Chicago.... Col. and Mrs. Martin gave their progressive euchre party Feb. 17. It was a most delightful and enjoyable affair. Among those who carried off the honors were Madames Hammer, Cheever, and Rowood, winning the first, second, and third prizes, respectively. Of the gentlemen's prizes, Lieut. Cheever, Gen. Wilcox, and Lieut. Hein were the lucky winners. An excellent supper was enjoyed after the completion of the game.

The reception to be given next Tuesday night by Gen. Wilcox and Lieut. Wilcox, 6th Cav., and Mrs. W., promises to eclipse all former events of the kind held at the post this season.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Buford for absence from inspection and guard mount, the reviewing authority, General T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., says: "In imposing the sentence, the court considered evidence of former convictions. While this now well established rule of procedure makes it practicable through judicial inquiry, to dishonorably discharge from the Service men of vicious habits who persistently defy the requirements of discipline, it yet becomes a serious question for general courts-martial to consider, whether an additional penalty of confinement at hard labor should not uniformly be imposed; and for sufficient time to deter the few who might enter upon a course of bad conduct with the intent to escape from the Service by provoking the penalty of dishonorable discharge. In the opinion of the reviewing authority the administration of the law should be such as to guard against the evil here suspected."

In another case before the same court Gen. Ruger says: "It appears that after the findings of the court the judge advocate laid before it a record of former convictions which was defective in that the source and date of the orders publishing such convictions had been omitted; whereupon the court wholly rejected the offered evidence. In this the court erred. The simple and effective remedy was to direct that the omissions in the record be supplied. In failing to do this the court failed to consider the whole case as referred to it by the department commander." (G. C.-M. O., No. 2, D. Dakota, 1887.)

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION FOR REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

LET US have a change this season to vary the constant pounding away at target practice. I believe there is a growing impression in the Army, that for the past few years, interest in target practice has been allowed to crowd out other equally important features in a soldier's education. This fact is recognized by those in authority, as evinced by the Annual Reports of the Department Inspectors, and the shortening of the target season, by the Lieutenant-General.

Now let a "camp of instruction" be established in every Department, to be composed of the majority of the troops from each of the organizations in the Department and commanded by one of the senior officers of recognized ability. This camp can be located at some point in the Department readily reached by all, and where there will be ample room for the manoeuvres of a large body of troops, including suitable ground for target practice.

It is not presumed that the entire season's target practice will take place here, but it would be a splendid opportunity to have the skirmish firing under conditions of actual warfare. It would not then be the farce that it is now, where at many posts they are obliged to fire over the same ground used for known distance firing, and the different ranges are perfectly familiar to the men, and are sometimes accurately marked by telephone poles, etc. Under these conditions that faculty sought to be trained by this particular practice—that of estimating distance at a glance—is not exercised at all, and the value of the skirmish firing is almost entirely lost.

Under the energetic management of the commanding officer of such a camp the soldier (including the officers, of course,) would have opportunity for exercise in other duties, which are probably as necessary to his becoming a perfect soldier, as a thorough knowledge of his gun. Included in these duties, would be those in connection with the laying out of camps and the sanitary conduct of them—practice marches, outpost picket and vidette duty, patrols, etc. The younger officers would have the benefit of the experience of the older officers, who have been drilled in these things in actual campaigning, where the value of such knowledge was recognized. Let us officers who came in at a later date, have the benefit of coming together and practising these things which we know only from books, and let the practice have the benefit of the experience of those who have been there.

There could be battalion and brigade drills, and the evolutions of a division and even of a corps, could be illustrated when the number of troops was great enough. In this Department (Platte) we have the 9th Cavalry and Light Battery and the 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 17th and the 21st Infantry, probably over 3,000.

Now, if thought best, send just what can be spared—say 60 per cent. or 70 per cent.—to the camp for a month or six weeks, the full time for that season; or send 50 per cent. for a month and replace them at the end of that time by the other contingent to remain a month, thus giving all practice in one season. In this department we would have a camp of from 1,700 to 2,400, comprising all arms of the service. I am of the opinion that this would be the means of improving the morale of the Army and inciting to professional study more than any other which could be inaugurated. The success of the camp would of course depend almost solely upon the selection of a commanding officer who should not be selected merely for his rank, but peculiar fitness for the position should govern. It would be an excellent opportunity for the department commanders to see in person the troops in actual service, and he could determine from personal contact and observation the value of his officers. His staff officers, or some of them, as inspector general and inspector of rifle practice, should spend much time in the camp and report to their chief the results of their observations on the discipline, proficiency, etc., of the officers and men.

Let us have these "camps of instruction" wherever it is all practicable, and let target practice be in a measure an auxiliary. The troops in this Department are distributed in such a manner that with the railroad system they could be assembled at some central point with little difficulty.

If those who favor such a scheme as this will agitate the matter well the thing may be accomplished. I believe that there are enough of the officers of the Army who have ambition above merely drawing

their pay who will be glad of an opportunity of this kind for improving themselves professionally.
ABNER PICKERING, 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.
FORT OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14, 1887.

ARMY HORSE-SHOEING.

FORT YATES, D. T., Jan. 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR readers, particularly of the mounted arms of the Service, will, no doubt, be agreeably surprised on hearing that the authorities at Washington, at the suggestion of several Cavalry commanders, contemplate a change of "tactics" on the above subject, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for." The veriest tyro in the art of horse-shoeing, on reading the rules for shoeing in the English and United States Service, respectively, which I give hereafter, cannot but be surprised that a better system has not been instituted long ago with us. That the reform is needed can be seen at a glance, the directions for our cavalry shoeing being considered "foot mutilation and hoof butchery" for the past decade in European armies. A few months' instruction of blacksmiths and farriers by a graduated veterinarian at the Cavalry Depot, would repay ten thousand times the outlay and trouble, in the increased efficiency of those men who are now detailed to their regiments, either utterly ignorant, or worse still, as they are now instructed in all the obsolete carvings and distortions of the equine foot, calculated to destroy it and render it useless.

English Army Horse-shoeing.—(Queen's Regulations).—Section XII.—Shoeing.

The kind of shoe to be used in all branches of the Service, is the "concave shoe," that is, concave on the ground surface, and flat on its foot surface. The inner margin of the web, in contact with the foot, should be brought to a thin edge.

The nail holes will be either five or six in number, according to the size of the foot, and weight of the shoe, and counter sunk. The three nail holes on one side will be opposite the three nail holes on the opposite side. When five nails only are used, the inside heel nail will be left out.

The outside thickness of the web of the shoe will range from half an inch in the small hussar trooper, to eleven-sixteens in the transport and artillery horse. The thickness and breadth of the web of the shoe will be uniform all round. The heels of the shoe will be well rounded and rounded.

One toe-clip will be used with the fore-shoe and two toe-clips in the hind shoe. In case of draught horses, one toe-clip only will be allowed in the hind shoe. A quarter toe-clip may be used when required in the case of "kickers." The inside edge of the toes of the hind-shoes are to be rounded. Calkins may be used at the discretion of a veterinary officer. Tips, or half-shoes, in cases of contraction, chronic thrush, sand-crack, corns, and other diseases or de'fects, also shoes with turned up toes, or other shoes for special purposes, may be used, by permission of the veterinary officer. Veterinarians will be held personally responsible for the proper performance of all regulations regarding shoeing, and the condition and health and surroundings of the horses generally.

How to Prepare the Foot and Fit the Shoe.

When preparing the foot for the shoe the ground surface of the crust will be lowered with the rasp only. The drawing knife will not be used. The sole and frog will be left untouched. When necessary, the toes of the feet will be shortened by rasping the ground surface of the fore part of the hoof. The toes will not be shortened after the shoes are on.

The shoe will not be fitted when too hot. The shoe will be made to fit accurately, the outer edge of the crust, or wall, round to, and including the heels. It will not project beyond the crust at any point. The outer edge of the crust will be well-rounded with the rasp before the shoe is fitted or affixed, but no rasping of any kind will be permitted after the shoe is on.

The nails will not be driven too high in the crust, and the "clenches" are to be evenly laid. Sergeant-farriers and shoeing-smiths should be able to shoe horses without the aid of fire, by means of ready-made shoes, and they will be practiced in fitting shoes cold as often as practicable.

Every horse is to be shod with new shoes, at least, once a month. In cases, however, where shoes are very little worn, from a horse being sick or only used in riding school, "removes" are allowed, at the discretion of the veterinarian.

The practice of singe grease, tar, or other dressing to horses' feet will not be allowed.

The sergeant-farrier's shoeing book will be kept with great care, and all entries made in ink. The veterinarian will inspect those books daily and check the dates.

At out-stations the officer should daily see the newly-shod horses, and ascertain personally: 1. That the horse is shod at the proper date. 2. That the shoe is made and fitted according to regulations. 3. That the sole and frog are untouched with the knife. 4. That the outside of the crust has not been rasped. 5. That the nails are not driven too high up. 6. That the shoe has not been fitted too hot, as would be seen, by the burnt condition of the sole. 7. That the toes are properly shortened. 8. He will frequently inspect the shoeing of the detachment, generally. A. To see the "clenches" are not up. B. To see any horses with thrushes are properly attended to. C. To see that broken nails are replaced.

Such instructions, as above, are in keeping with common sense, and calculated to retain the horse's feet in perfect health and strength.

U. S. Cavalry Tactics, Page 408.—Directions for Shoeing Horses.

Par. 1183. Horses should be shod once a month. The length of the hoof indicates when a horse needs shoeing rather than the wear of the shoe. In removing shoes, raise the clefts first, lest the crust be torn or stubs be left in the horse. Pare the sole, until it yields under the pressure of the thumb. Cut the walls down until they are very little higher than the contiguous sole, taking care to shorten the toe, if necessary, it being frequently left too long. Cut away the bars, so as to make a gradual slope, from the walls, to the bottom of the commissures, which must be deepened. Lower, and open the heels, and take the bearing off them, for at those parts, will not be in immediate contact with the shoe when first put on. Pay special attention to the removal of the "pegs," (the hard, horny substance which grows down at the heel on each side of the frog and contiguous to it.) These pegs are apt to contract the foot or make a "thrush" by pinching and narrowing the frog. The frog may be pared to stimulate its growth, etc., etc.

The italicized sentences are considered as foot mutilation in every European army and by all veterinarians. Such instructions, as the above, can only have emanated from some persons ignorant, alike of the anatomy, physiology, pathology, and natural uses, of each structure of the various parts of that beautiful and perfect piece of nature's mechanism—the horse's foot—and are calculated to beget irreparable mischief. When army horse-shoeing and all other matters appertaining to veterinary science are left to the management and supervision of those who understand them, those duties will be performed properly; not before.

M. J. THOMAS, Juur, veterinarian, 7th Cavalry,

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.
GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at St. Thomas Jan. 18.

The prospective cruise is given as follows: Bermuda, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Curacao, Cartagena, Aspinwall, Port Cortez, Cienfuegos, Kingston, Santiago, Nipa, Neuvitas, Matanzas, Havana, Key West, returning to Fortress Monroe about May 1. All mail must be addressed to the Galena, care of Navy Pay Office, 20 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 7, for a cruise to the West Indies, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 24. Letters will reach the vessel if sent not later than March 1 to St. Thomas; not later than March 15 to Port au Prince, and not later than March 28 to Santiago de Cuba.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adm'l. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 5, all well, and will probably sail, March 1, for St. Helena. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887. In a letter dated Maldonado, December 25, Rear Admiral Braine says he does not think it necessary to visit Sandy Point and Faulkland Islands to look after American commercial interests, in view of the fact that the Junta will touch at those places.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Dec. 20.

European Station—R. Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. a. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7, 1887. To sail early in April for Leghorn, touching at Messina en route.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 4. Expects to be at Gibraltar during March, and at Leghorn by April 15, from whence she will cruise to Africa and Coast of Syria.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham, Left Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 23 for Mazatlan, Mexico.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14. Will sail northward from Colon, in compliance with Department instructions, as soon as stores arrive from New York, which were expected Feb. 8.

JUNIAT, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Left Montevideo Dec. 18. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, next morning, from whence intended to sail Dec. 26. It may be necessary to stop at the Faulkland Islands for coal, as Sandy Point is a Chilean port.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenton Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Is en route for Panama from Valparaiso, and will probably arrive about the 25th of the present month.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. Commissioned at Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 15, 1887. It has not been decided when she will be ordered to sail for the Pacific Coast.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Astatic Station—Rear-Adm'l. Ralph Chandler.
Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 7.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton, China, Jan. 7, and in about a month intended to visit Hong Kong, to give liberty to crew.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 10.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At New York, off Tompkinsville, S. I. At last accounts expected to go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A later despatch of Feb. 24 says she will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

The Inspection Board returned from New York on Thursday. The board reports the *Ossipee* to be in excellent condition, and recommends that she be continued in commission. The board estimates that \$20,000 will be ample to put her in condition for a three years' cruise.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 7.

Apprentice Training Squadron.
Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and

Portsmouth, should be sent as follows: Between Feb. 10 and March 1, address care U. S. Consul, Bass-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S. and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTRUSH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will probably go to St. Kitts.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Trinidad Feb. 21. After target practice in Gulf of Paria will go to St. Kitts.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard, having her machinery overhauled.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comdr. George F. Wilde. At New York. Will remain for several weeks, undergoing slight repairs, and when ready she will proceed on a cruise to the Spanish main, surveying the Lake and Port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, with their approaches.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Expects to go on a trial trip shortly, after receiving all her armament.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about March 30. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

Enterprise and *Nipsic*—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Trenton—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about March 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CASTRIES, in St. Lucia, is to be made an English coaling station, and \$350,000 has been voted by the Legislature of the island for the improvement of the harbor. The troops hitherto stationed at Barbados will be removed to St. Lucia.

It is reported from Constantinople that a submarine boat the Nordenfeldt type has been successful in the eyes of the Supreme Military Committee. Successful runs were made both at the surface and beneath it. The boat passed in one direction at the surface with only its cupola showing, and returned in the other completely submerged, the only indication of her movements being a slight disturbance of the surface from the ensign staff, purposely placed so as to enable the committee to watch her course. During the trial the boat remained hermetically closed, the fires being extinguished, and the only steam power used was drawn from the reservoir.

4.122 INDICATED h. p. and 17.8 knots speed were obtained on an experimental trial of H. M. S. *Archer*, 6-torpedo cruiser, with forced draught. The *Cossack*, 6-torpedo cruiser, indicated 4,003 h. p. and 18 knots. The *Rattlesnake* gave a collective indicated h. p. of 2,718.27, which is slightly beyond the contract. The mean of six runs upon the measured mile gave a speed of 18.779 knots. On the conclusion of the steam trial the steam steering gear was tested, when it was found that the helm could be put hard over from hard over in twenty seconds. The craft behaved very well in spite of rough weather. The *Rattlesnake* is of 450 tons displacement, and is the first of her class. The others are the *Spider*, *Grasshopper*, and *Sandfly*, which are being constructed at the royal yards.

The *Miantonomoh* was taken out of dry dock at the New York Navy yard, Feb. 23.

As a result of the recent visit of the Japanese Minister of Marine to the works of the Compagnie des Forges at Chantiers de La Seyne, the company has been commissioned to construct two steel coast defence armoured clads of about 100 metres in length and of 4,150 tons displacement.

The U. S. S. *Galena* will proceed to Aspinwall, to remain until the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama, which has on board the colossal statue and other archaeological relics obtained at Easter Island. The *Galena* is to take those precious relics on board and bring them to Washington, where they will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution.

It is quite probable that the *Ossipee*, which so recently arrived in New York from a full China cruise, will be found to require more extensive repairs to put her in first-class condition than will be covered by the statutory twenty per cent, although she is not looked upon as a candidate for rotten row yet awhile. Her machinery is in fair condition, but boilers and hull show marks of long and continuous service.

The U. S. S. *Mohican* will probably be reported from Panama before very long, whether she is bound for the purpose of transferring to this side the stone image which was successfully removed from Easter Island, and will be exhibited in the National Museum, Washington, in due time. This is believed to be the second of these remarkable monuments removed from the island, and much interest will attach to it as being the work of a long forgotten people, about whom even tradition is silent. The *Mohican* will not remain long at Panama, but will return south, probably as far as Coquimbo.

In the Senate, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of George N. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, praying compensation for work done by order of the Navy Department under a public exigency requiring an increase of dimensions of the iron frame or hull of the monitor *Puritan*, and for the care, towage, wharfage, etc., of the *Roanoke*, submitted a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (S. 3318) for the relief of Geo. N. Quintard and Geo. E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, which was read twice by its title. Mr. Whitthorne said: "I do not concur as a member of the Committee on Claims in that report."

Some time ago the Bureau of Naval Intelligence sent out a circular asking information as to number, capacity, and speed of lake and ocean-going steamships and the ability of railroads to transport supplies and ordnance from point to point. The object is to ascertain what the carrying capacity of our merchant marine would be in case of immediate necessity for their service, and what service also the railroads of the country could render in the despatch of quartermaster and commissary stores and munitions of war generally. That is all there is to the periodical appearance of statements that the information sought looks very peculiar.

It is a satisfaction to learn that the *Chicago*, at the very beginning of her official career, is performing satisfactorily and demonstrating the unwisdom of being too sure of an event before it comes to pass. Should the next preliminary trial at the dock prove as satisfactory as the last one, it is likely that she will be steamed around to the New York yard for completion and commission. The *Atlanta* is nearly ready for another trial trip, and to judge from the talk of her officers there is a deadly determination on the part of her engineers to get out of her all there is in her. It is full speed this time "or bust." Passed Asst. Engr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N., has been acting as the chief engineer of the *Atlanta* since the detachment of Mr. Melville, but it is expected that before very long a relief for him will be found, and one of the chiefs now waiting orders will soon be assigned to this fine ship.

The Sun quotes an old Navy officer as saying: "We continue to have a great many conventionalities in our naval and Army service, and to cling to much of that which is old and useless in teachings and practices. We continue to instruct our naval cadets and marines in boarding ships, when there is not the least particle of sense or utility in it. It is as senseless to talk about boarding a modern man of war as it is to take a trip to the moon. I remember that during one of the last engagements in European waters a man-of-war belonging to some country ran alongside a British vessel, and all hands were ordered to board her. The crew got out on to the Britisher, but after pounding around with cutlasses, axes, etc., were wholly unable to enter the ship, and had to go back and continue the fight at long range. We will have to do our fighting with ships by means of dynamite rams, steel projectiles, and the big guns. We have no use for the barbarous side arms and other relics of antiquity."

The Arrow Steamship and Shipbuilding Company of New York promise us a revolution in the transatlantic trade, since they are about to construct twelve vessels upon a few principles and with an estimated speed to make the voyage from New York to Liverpool in a little more than four days, carrying no freight, excepting, possibly, a few express packages. The first vessel the *Pocahontas* is to be an iron and steel ship and instead of being built on lateral lines, she will be built upon 68 transverse steel walls on bulkheads, seven and one-half feet apart, each of the full size and accurate shape of a cross section of the vessel. These walls will have openings cut in them for the saloons, passage ways, tunnels, etc., with vertical longitudinal walls through them, thus making 1,000 watertight compartments, of which 500 are to be below the water line. She will be provided with compound engines of 27,986 horse power, capable of giving a speed of 22 knots an hour. There will be 20 boilers to furnish steam to the main engines, placed fore and aft of the vessel, with three smokestacks on each side of the ship next to the rail. Her dimensions are to be 540 feet by 40 feet, draught, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

NEWPORT, R. I., NOTES.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL was crowded on the evening of Feb. 17, to witness "The Two Buzzards," by several distinguished amateurs. The stage effects, arranged by Lieut. W. McCarty Little, were excellent, and the cast, all from the Torpedo Station, was admirably adapted to the play.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 18.—Paymaster Joseph Foster, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

FEB. 19.—Commander Chas. E. Clark, as Inspector of the 9th Lighthouse District.

Detached.

FEB. 18.—Paymasters H. T. B. Harris and Chas. W. Slamm, from special duty at the New York Navy-yard and ordered to special duty with Captain A. P. Cooke.

FEB. 19.—Ensign M. L. Read, from duty in Bureau of Navigation and placed on waiting orders.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the receiving ship St. Louis and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 21.—Ensign Wm. A. Gill, from the naval ordnance proving ground and ordered to the Ranger.

Ensign Lewis J. Clark, from the Franklin and ordered to the Ranger.

FEB. 23.—Ensign Albert Gleaves, from the Washington Navy yard and ordered to ordnance proving ground, Annapolis.

Commodore L. A. Kimberly, from Boston Navy-yard March 25 and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Paymaster Geo. H. Read, from New York Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Placed on Waiting Orders.

Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore, having reported his return home from the Asiatic Station, is placed on waiting orders.

Dismissed.

Passed Assistant Paymaster L. A. Yorke, from March 24, with one year's pay.

Confirmations.

FEB. 14.—Comdr. Henry B. Seely, to be a captain. Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. Nelson, to be a commander. Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, to be medical director.

Surg. Benj. H. Kidder, to be a medical inspector. Pass. Asst. Surg. Benj. F. Rogers, to be a surgeon.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. Wm. R. Brown, U. S. M. C., tried by Court-martial on Pacific Station last October, was sentenced to be dismissed. Upon the recommendation of the court, concurred in by the Secretary, the President has mitigated the sentence to one year's suspension from rank and duty, on half pay, retaining present number in his grade during that period. Sentence to take effect from Oct. 23, 1886.

First Lieut. Jessup Nicholson, marine corps, is placed on retired list, having been found incapacitated for active service.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial convened at the Washington Navy-yard, Friday, Feb. 25, for the trial of Private John E. Gott, Marine Corps. Detail: Commanders A. G. Kellogg and Yates Stirling, Lieuts. R. E. Carmody, Herbert Winslow, Edward J. Dorn, and Robt. Platt, U. S. N., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., members, with Capt. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at Portsmouth, N. H., March 1, to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of certain clothing at that yard. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome and Capts. McLane Tilton and Percival C. Pope, of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Adolph Marix, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

THE REWARD OF GALLANTRY.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, February 15, 1887.

G. O. No. 358.

The attention of the Department has been called to the gallant conduct of Thomas Reynolds, quartermaster, serving on board the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Surveying steamer *McArthur*, who jumped overboard, while that vessel was steaming through Haro strait at the rate of eight and a half knots, and rescued from drowning a seaman who had fallen overboard and could not swim. The report of this occurrence was referred to a Board, of which Commodore James A. Greer, U. S. Navy, was President, for consideration and recommendation, and the Board recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to confer upon Thomas Reynolds the second class medal provided for in section 7, chapter 344, Supplement to the Revised Statutes, and that he be complimented in a General Order. In accordance with the recommendation of the Board, and at the request of the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to Thomas Reynolds the second class medal for saving life.

The Department also takes pleasure in announcing to the Service the gallant conduct of E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon and H. Dahis, second class apprentices serving on board the U. S. Training Ship *Portsmouth*, who jumped overboard in the harbor of Lisbon on August 30, 1886, and rescued from drowning A. La Grill, first class apprentice serving in that vessel, who had fallen overboard, and in falling had struck his neck, and was so stunned as not to be able to swim. The report was referred to the Board of Officers above mentioned, who recommended that E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon and H. Dahis be commended for their gallantry and the Secretary of the Navy in a General Order.

The Department has also been advised of the gallant conduct of Joseph H. Spear, captain of the forecastle, U. S. *Omaha*, who, on December 25, 1886, jumped overboard in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, and rescued from drowning Henry Marshall, captain of the top, who had fallen overboard and could not swim. The Board of Officers, to whom was referred the report of this occurrence, recommended that Joseph H. Spear should be commended by the Secretary of the Navy in a General Order.

In carrying out the recommendations of the Board of Officers, it is a source of pleasure to the Department to be able to call the attention of the officers and men of the Naval Service to the coolness and courage of Thomas Reynolds, E. J. Bourke, F. J. Reardon, H. Dahis, Wm. B. Smith and Joseph H. Spear, who risked their own lives in their gallant and successful attempt to save the lives of others.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy,

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 23, 1887.

The last week before the opening of the Lenten season has been a lively one at the Naval Academy. Every pleasant afternoon the grounds have been filled with visitors enjoying the band concerts and viewing the points of interest about the yard.

On Saturday evening from 8 to 11 the officers gave the last of their hops before Lent. As was expected, a large number were present, and among the number were many strangers to Annapolis. Mrs. Paymaster Loomis received, assisted by Ensign Capenhurst. Refreshments were served under care of Young, as usual. Nearly all the officers attached to the Academy were present, and a large number of cadets of the first and second classes. In spite of the stormy weather a large congregation attended service at the chapel on Sunday and listened to an excellent sermon by Chaplain Rawson.

On Monday the monthly examinations for February commenced and will be continued throughout this week and a part of the next. The first class will be examined in Seamanship, Navigation and Gunnery; the second class in International Law, Mechanics, Electricity, and Steam; the third class in Mathematics and in Physics, and the fourth class in Mathematics, English studies, and French.

Although the weather was uncertain on Monday morning, a pleasant evening for a large hop could not have been desired than Monday evening. At an early hour parties began to flock toward the gymnasium and carriages rolled down the stone pavement. The hop was by far the best managed and most successful of all hops given by the first class this season; the hop committee are to be congratulated upon their taste in decorations and for their good management.

The guests were received by Mrs. Capt. Huntington, assisted by Cadet Long. The floor, corridors, and dressing rooms were filled with visitors from Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. Among those present from the yard and the city of Annapolis were Gov. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. Sampson and wife, Miss Sampson, and Miss Kate Sampson; Capt. Huntington and wife, Comdr. Harrington and wife, Chief Engr. Farmer, wife, and Miss Farmer, Paymaster Loomis and wife, Miss Loomis and Miss Alice Loomis; Capt. Harrington, of the Marine Corps, and wife, Lieut. Todd and wife, Lieut. Leutze and wife, and Miss Kernochan, of Conn.; Lieut. Miles and wife, and Miss Woods, of N. Y.; Lieut. McCrea and wife, Lieut. Colahan and wife, Lieut. Bartlett and wife, Lieut. Barnett and wife, Lieut. Green and wife, Lieut. Doyle and wife, Lieutenant Smith and wife, Lieut. Fuliam and wife, Lieut. Nicholson and wife, Ensign Huise and wife, Ensign Capenhurst and wife, Ensign Knapp, Atwater, Biles, Kreoper, Hill; Asst. Enrs. Gow, Schell, and Scribner, and Surgeons Percy and Bidle, Prof. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Prof. Fay, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Rush, and Mrs. Leutze. Paymr. Murray and Miss Murphy, Drs. Kennedy, Walton, and Claude, of Annapolis; the Misses Claude, Miss McGruder, Miss Book, Miss Merritt, Miss Pinckney, and the Misses Watson, of Annapolis.

Among the visitors were Miss Snowden, of New York; Miss Somers of Staten Island; Miss Green and Miss Jones, of Washington; Miss Head, of Washington; Miss Price, of Baltimore; Miss Boush, of Washington; Miss Young, of Baltimore; the Misses Roane, of Baltimore; Miss Smith, of Washington; the Misses Meade, of Washington; the Misses Hull, of Baltimore; Miss Sterling, of Washington; Miss Dutton, of Washington; Miss Brooks, of Washington; Miss Wilson, of Philadelphia; Miss Blackburn, Miss Clay, and Miss Thompson, of Kentucky; Miss Burritt and Miss Calhoun, of Washington; the Misses Claxton, of West River, Md., and Miss Russell, of Washington. The supper was served in the rooms adjoining the gymnasium, and these rooms were also tastefully decorated. A new set of hop crockery and a silver service had been purchased by the cadets and were in use.

An order from the Superintendent to the cadets suspended all study hours and exercises from 4 p. m. on Monday, Feb. 21, to 6 p. m. on Tuesday, Feb. 22. All cadets not under punishment were allowed liberty to visit the city of Annapolis.

Mrs. Leutze gave a very pleasant afternoon tea on Tuesday afternoon which was well attended.

An informal hop was given in the gymnasium from 3 to 5.30 on Tuesday afternoon; those visitors who had not left were present, and so were a large number of officers and cadets.

The resignations of Cadets Gould, Rowan, Nelson and Selfridge, of the Second Class; Seeley, of the Third Class; Berkley, Chappell, Chandler, Demarest, Green and Mason, of the Fourth Class, were accepted during the past week.

Miss Woods, of Vassar College, is visiting with Lieut. and Mrs. C. R. Miles.

The Misses Clay, Blackburn and Thompson, of Kentucky, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. Todd, have returned to their homes.

Miss Baker, of Washington, and Miss Seaman, of Staten Island, spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday with Engineer and Mrs. Baker, in Annapolis.

Miss Kernochan, of Conn., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Leutze. Miss Dutton, of Georgetown, is visiting with Mrs. Chief Engr. Farmer.

BOAT RACE AT MONTE VIDEO.

The *United Service Gazette* says: A valued correspondent at Buenos Ayres sends us particulars of an exciting boat race which took place at Monte Video on November 3 last, between the men of Her Majesty's ships *Ready* and *Frolic* and the American man-of-war *Vandalia*. The race was for eight dollars a side, in fourteen-oared barges, and the Americans were the challenging party. As neither the *Ready* nor *Frolic* possessed a boat fit to race with, the captain of the port lent his—a splendid looking craft, which, manned with a crew of fourteen taken from both ships, went to practice for a week previous. The people of the town, who naturally were greatly interested in the race, were much taken up with the race, swinging, clockwork stroke which the coxswain kept them to, and each evening the pier and walls were lined with spectators. At last the eventful day arrived; the weather was all that could be desired, and all Monte Video and his wife turned out, there being thousands of people on shore and afloat to witness the contest. The distance was five nautical miles (seven and a half), and 1.30 p.m. the time allotted for the start. As the time drew near, the starting point was crowded around with boats and steam-launches, and one could scarcely see the buoy from which the start was to be made. The Americans were the first in the field, but both boats were at the starting point and all was ready at the appointed time. The course was cleared, and almost amid perfect silence the gun was fired. "They're off!"—one, two, three, and the Englishmen spring to the front amidst deafening cheers. A signal from the flag-ship, about a mile away, went up as they passed, the English boat being one length ahead. The boats were now out of sight, owing to the amount of shipping, so we had to wait patiently for a time. At length the boats were again in sight, the Americans being slightly in front. Both boats were pulling splendidly, and as they drew nearer the excitement was intense, but the result of the race from now was a foregone conclusion, as the Americans, still increasing their lead, continued in front for the remainder of the race, and came home the winners of one of the best contested races that has taken place on the station.

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ARMYNAVY.

ABUSING THE SENATORIAL PRIVILEGE.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has availed himself of the immunities of his position to make a bitter personal assault upon Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., because of his action while in charge of the Engineer Office with reference to the control of the improvements of the Columbia River. In the river and harbor bill which became a law August 5, 1886, Congress appropriated \$187,500 to continue the improvements on the Columbia, this sum to be immediately available. Mr. Mitchell's complaint is that General Parke delayed this work because of his hostility to the officer having charge of it—Major W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers. Major Jones, on the 21st of August, submitted a plan for the improvement of the river and Senator Mitchell, in his speech to the Senate on Monday last, gave a series of letters and telegrams to show that General Parke would neither approve nor disapprove this plan. Finally, in October, the following telegrams were exchanged:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1886.

Captain Chas. F. Powell, Engineers:

Can you take charge of Cascades Canal in addition to your other duties?

PARKER, in Charge of Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1886.

Captain Powell, Engineers:

No answer to telegram of yesterday. It is desired here to make the change. Hope you can take charge at once.

PARKER, in Charge of Office.

TOOK UP IN THE

PORTLAND, OREG., October 5, 1886.

The Chief of Engineers, Army:

I can take charge of Cascades Canal in addition to my other duties.

CAPTAIN POWELL.

PORTLAND, OREG., October 8, 1886.

Chief of Engineers:

May I inquire why I am removed from charge of the Cascade locks?

JONES, Major Engineers.

On the 11th of October General Duane was appointed Chief of Engineers, and the following letter was addressed to him:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

PORTLAND, OREG., October 17, 1886.

General James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers:

SIR: The circumstances connected with my removal from charge of the Cascade Locks are, from my point of view, extraordinary. I was removed summarily by telegraph, without previous warning whatever, and the work was placed in charge of my junior on duty at this station, who had previously been consulted on the matter. This leaves the relative situation here as follows:

[Here follows a statement showing that while improvements involving an expenditure of over six millions are entrusted to Captain Powell, those committed to Maj. Jones amount to but \$541,000.]

The inference from these circumstances is absolutely rigorous that this change resulted from grave fault on my part. Nothing else could justify placing me in such a humiliating position.

It is my right, in order that I may intelligently defend my rank and honor, to be fully informed as to the reason for this change, so far as they involve me personally. And, reiterating the request in my despatch of October 8, I hereby respectfully request to be so informed.

It is my right to have been placed in such a position, on any grounds whatever, without previous opportunity for defense or explanation.

I appeal to you, sir, to protect and uphold my rank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, Major of Engineers.

On Dec. 7, 1886, the U. S. Senate passed a resolution calling for information as to the reason for the change made in the engineer in charge of the Columbia River work. In a letter of Dec. 11 in reply, addressed to Gen. Duane, Gen. Parke said:

While I was Acting Chief of Engineers, in temporary charge of the office, I preferred not to make a decision on Major Jones's project, for I was not willing to assume the responsibility of recommending or authorizing the approval of a project for a work of this character of an officer whose administrative skill, capacity, and ability were not satisfactory to me; but in order that there should be no further delay in the work, I was perfectly ready to make a recommendation in the case, and that was for Capt. Powell to relieve Major Jones of the charge of the improvement. This was authorized by the Secretary of War and the transfer was thereupon effected.

In response to a demand for information by a local board of trade Secretary Endicott telegraphed:

The charge of officers was made after due consideration and will not be changed. That is a matter of administration, and as the responsibility for this work is upon this Department, it must act upon its own judgment.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

In some way the boards of trade and other local organizations seem to have been aroused to a white heat of indignation which found expression through their Senator, and in resolutions and letters commanding in the highest terms Major Jones for his ability and criticising General Parke with corresponding vigor for delaying his work and finally removing him. The most important of the resolutions are the following, which have been passed by the Oregon House of Representatives and are now before the Oregon Senate for approval:

Whereas the river and harbor matter placed under the Bureau of Engineers in Washington, has, for a great many years, been under the direction of one John G. Parke, a colonel of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army; and,

Whereas the office thus occupied is one of great importance to the people of the Pacific Northwest, as the appropriations for the improvement of their great rivers and harbors are controlled and directed therefrom;

Whereas the officer in charge of said office should be one of wide experience in engineering construction; and,

Whereas the great railroad corporations who seek to paralyze the efforts of the people in the improvement of their water ways could not do so more effectually than by keeping in this office one whose lack of experience renders him incompetent for the management and direction of engineering construction; and,

Whereas the records show that Col. John G. Parke has never had any practical experience in engineering construction; that at least 35 years of his service have been spent in Washington, D. C., bureau service; that he has recently allowed a personal spite toward a brother officer to cause a needless delay in the prosecution of the Cascade Canal, a great public work, upon the progress of which a suffering people are waiting with painful interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senators of the State of Oregon be instructed, and the Representatives of said State be requested, to use every effort to secure the removal of the said John G. Parke from the position he now occupies as chief engineer in charge of the river and harbor business of the Bureau of U. S. Engineers.

These resolutions were passed on the 5th of the present month, and Senator Mitchell has acted promptly in response to this loud call from the body to which he owes his election. He has certainly shown no lack of zeal or energy in enforcing its demands. In his speech to the Senate on Monday last, he accuses General Parke of "gross and inexcusable usurpation of executive power before an outraged and justly indignant people whose rights and interests have been in a material measure sacrificed by him to the end that he might, while exercising a little brief authority, either gratify an intolerant and reprehensible spirit or personal spleen towards a brother officer of his corps, or truckle to the selfish interests and sordid will of a transportation monopoly, whose iron heel is grinding the very life-blood out

of the producers and shippers of the Pacific Northwest." He declared that "no military satrap or imperial dictator, subject to no law, or restraint, or regulating power save his own arbitrary will, was ever more unreasonable, defiant, or unjust than the record shows Colonel Parke to have been in reference to this very matter." Mr. Mitchell further accused the Secretary of War of allowing himself "to be overreached by the cunning and plausible diplomacy of a Chesterfieldian officer, such as we all know Colonel Parke to be," and allowing him to secure from the Secretary "through his representations his aid in plunging a poisoned dagger into the heart of Major Jones under pretence of performing a great public duty." He said also:

If it were true that Maj. Jones's administrative skill, capacity and ability were deficient, and this fact was known to Col. Parke, why did he not remove him without delay from charge of this important work? For some cause the full and complete plan of Major Jones was, as it is advised, practically adopted in the work as now progressing under the direction of Capt. Powell and Col. Parke, chief of the division of rivers and harbors, and it is satisfactory, as it seems to the very exacting and punctilious Col. Parke, "Chief of Engineers," to say, "They reach this position as a rule in the line of promotion; old, tired and unsickly in bureau administration; and hence it is a matter of common notoriety that the officer in charge of the river and harbor division practically conducts and controls the most of the business. Obviously, then, such an officer should be much more than a mere polite and polished gentleman eminently fitted for the fashionable salons and gay and festive drawing-rooms of an aristocratic and fashionable capital. He should not only be a man of great engineering experience and ability, but a man who has knowledge of, and is in a great measure identified with, the great public interests of the people in the various sections of the country. Obviously, also, if the great railroad organizations should wish to paralyze and cripple the business of improving the harbors and water ways, they would naturally endeavor to place an officer in this important position, or retain such a one, if already there, who had little or no practical engineering experience, and who had no identification, association, or sympathy with the great masses of the people or their material interests. Orders and circulars have been fulminated from time to time, and the crop of lieutenants and captains has been tolerably good; but to-day all Washington, and the entire Army with few exceptions, stand agog over the hidden power, the secret influence, the magic wand that can hold a military officer of the Engineer Corps in Washington on desirable bureau duty for a period of thirty-seven years. Secretaries may and do come and go, but Col. Parke, genial, pleasant gentleman that he is, promises to stay forever."

As soon as Mr. Mitchell had concluded Senators Conger and Hawley sprang to the defence of General Parke. Mr. Conger said: "Of all the public men with whom my business in the House and Senate has made me necessarily connected, I have never found a man who impressed me more strongly with the idea of his candor, his sincerity, his gentlemanly behavior and conduct, his wonderful familiarity with all the questions with which Congress has been interested connected with rivers and harbors, his good judgment, his fine appreciation of men, his ability to decide which man was best for the particular place and position than General Parke." He alluded to "his long experience, his intimate knowledge, his wonderful memory, which he has acquired through these long years of service," and said: "No man has ever had the temerity, whatever his superior position, from President down to the Chief of Engineers, to assume that General Parke could be replaced by any other, however great, officer in the Army and in the Corps of Engineers, however great his engineering abilities may be."

Of Major Jones Mr. Conger said: "I do not know why, or how, or what influence got him into the place of Captain Powell. He held it two years. It came his turn to go. A soldier would have obeyed orders and gone; a soldier would not have growled and complained. I do not know what instigates these town meetings along the Columbia River and amidst the rocks of the cascades and in the back places of the little islands at the mouth of the Willamette."

Senator Hawley said: "On this floor General Parke can not be heard except through his personal friends, and the Senator from Oregon is the first man I ever heard of who knew Parke who was not his personal friend and admirer. He has been attacked here concerning a matter which belongs to military administration. If he made a serious mistake in judgment, or if he were guilty of something worse in the discharge of his duty as a soldier, the remedy is in the War Department, either by removal or rebuke, or if it be serious, by a demand for a court-martial. To all that General Parke will be glad to respond. If I ever knew a man of whom I could say in the familiar phrase of the profession, 'He is a gentleman and a soldier and incapable of dishonor,' it is John G. Parke."

We should scarcely have imagined that any soldier would have been found mean enough to sell

the medals—badges of honor—won by him in the official rifle competitions, but such a one has been found in Texas—as will be seen from G. O. 13, A. G. O., which we publish this week. The punishment awarded—prohibition from participating in any future department competitions—is, in our opinion, mild considering the nature of the offence.

NAVAL ORDNANCE WORK.

The work of assembling the material, purchased abroad and at home, into high powered guns for the Navy is making fair progress at the Washington Ordnance Yard, although as an evidence of the difficulty in the work may be mentioned the fact that there is a gun still being worked on there which has been underway in various lathes and other tools for more than a year, and is not yet ready for proof. The one point which handicaps the production of guns at this yard lies in the slight value assigned to time, which in a private shop would be regarded as money. The actual cost of the guns turned out at the Washington Ordnance Yard is very difficult of ascertainment; in fact, it is not known that even an approximation has been arrived at, but it is well known that the expense of turning out finished ordnance of considerable size there is invariably in excess of the same productions from other shops wherein strict business methods are the rule and not the exception. The plan of manufacturing steel guns by "assembling" in a Government shop parts which are made separately in private shops will have one good effect. It will give the United States in time the best ordnance corps in the world. Such an undertaking cannot succeed unless promptness and thoroughness in business matters are made the rule of that organization, as they never have been before. Such failures to act as produced the suspension of the South Boston Foundry will have to be overcome once and for all time. This is not the only instance in which dilatoriness in official quarters is reported.

The talk about making our own guns out of American steel grew out of the absolute needs of the country in the way of national defence, and also out of the long continued depression in trade which led our steel makers to inquire whether there was not a field for them in gun making. The former cause for action continues, and we are glad to see Congress disposed to meet it. The latter incentive has rapidly disappeared with the improvement of business during 1886, and now manufacturers are looking dubiously at the tangle of red tape which they say envelopes and chokes enterprise whenever it is directed toward Government work.

We have spoken before now with approval of the arsenal system of gun making, but we are not blind to the difficulties that beset it. Steel of a given tensile strength and the hardness, elasticity and toughness that correspond can be, and will be, supplied readily by makers, but what the destructive test of a gun built up of parts selected by these physical characters may be is quite another question. We are confident that no manufacturer will be bound by anything that happens to his tubes or coils if they answer the tests prescribed.

When we had cast iron guns the manufacturer submitted to a destructive test. The proving ground was near his foundry, and a specified proportion of the guns were tested, to 1,000 rounds, we believe. Probably something of this kind can be done with steel guns. Failures in built-up guns are due to two causes, the quality of metal and the mode of building up. When both of these are prescribed by the Ordnance Corps, it is not to be expected that the makers will be responsible for the results, but if the Government will authorize the Chief of Ordnance to name a fair price for a gun to stand a suitable destructive test we have no doubt that makers will come forward eventually with weapons for test. Let them be of what make they may, the country cannot fail to be the gainer.

By the end of 1887 the steel-making capacity of this country will be probably 3,500,000 tons a year, to meet a market of perhaps 2,500,000 tons. Makers will be glad to work for the Government if they can do so on some plan like that under which the Rodman guns were made, and there is no reason why something of the kind should not be considered and prepared for the action of Congress.

AMERICAN HISTORY REVISED.

MR. PERCY GREG has undertaken to write the history of the United States from an English point of view and to rob us of the glory of Bunker Hill, besides subjecting us to similar historical deprivations. The incident in which the Adjutant of the British forces figured to his equal discomfort and discredit is described as "ANDRE'S MURDER." Mr. GREG possibly forgetting the fact that ANDRE at the last moment said: "While I acknowledge the propriety of my sentence you will bear me witness that I die like a brave man." May it not be assumed that he was quite as familiar with the circumstances leading to his execution as this latter day historian, and that he did not without reason describe himself as "betrayed into the vile condition of an enemy in disguise within your posts?" Again, we are told that "the accusations of aggression and oppression are lifted off the shoulders of English statesmen on to those of the Colonial leaders, who are charged, in addition, with the most flagrant ingratitude to the mother country;" that "the Colonies waited only until England had expended her best energies in driving the French from North America—until she had exhausted herself in a series of wars undertaken solely with the object of ensuring the safety of her American provinces—when they seized the first opportunity of combining with her enemies to break a connection which was no longer of vital importance to them. Mr. GREG's version of Bunker's Hill will, the *United Service Gazette* assures us, be read with relief by Englishmen, to whom the frequent repetition by Americans of their own account has been hitherto somewhat wearisome. "American writers," he says, "all drawing practically from the same source, the report of the inexperienced officers in the camp, afterwards accepted by WASHINGTON—whose military arithmetic was avowedly controlled by political prudence—rate the actual number entrenched on Breed's (Bunker's) Hill at 1,500. GAGE estimated it as outnumbering the assailants by three to one. Two to one would probably be a more trustworthy calculation." Three times, the British, "relying solely on the bayonet," assaulted entrenchments defended by a superior number of sheltered marksmen.

"The third assault, delivered by weary and shattered troops, who had already lost a third of their number, was a signal effort of courage and endurance: an exploit more brilliant than would have been the defence of such a position under such conditions for weeks instead of hours. Hitherto the well-trained marksmen of New England, securely sheltered, except for the moment when they showed their heads and arms to deliver their fire, had shot down the advancing enemy as deliberately as so many buffaloes, with characteristic coolness and tenacity. As soon as the British bayonets glittered above the parapet, the fresh and untouched defenders broke and fled from a smaller number of assailants, too utterly exhausted to pursue them. Of 2,300 British soldiers, more than 1,000 lay dead or wounded on the slope; before the 1,200 survivors, the moment they appeared on equal ground, the Americans gave way. It is said that their cartridges were falling short and they had few bayonets; from whatever cause, they showed no desire to try conclusions with the panting, weary, worn-out soldiers of Britain. Such was the 'Bunker's Hill' of which New England so vaunts in stone and prose and verse that the name suggests an American Waterloo or Thermopylae, an English Flodden or Bull Run."

From an American point of view it would appear that Mr. GREG passes somewhat too lightly over the statement that "their cartridges were falling short." The value for either defence or attack of "well-trained marksmen" who have exhausted their cartridges is only apparent to a defeated enemy seeking excuse for his own discomfiture by an antagonist whose ability he has underestimated. At New Orleans, later on, in 1815, the British regulars, fresh from the battlefields of WELLINGTON, encountered raw troops, under similar circumstances, and, as the American ammunition on that occasion did not fall short, they left twenty-six hundred on the field—seven hundred killed, fourteen hundred wounded and five hundred prisoners. The Americans lost only eight killed and thirteen wounded.

THE Senate, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordnance and War Ships be continued under the former orders of the Senate, with the powers heretofore given them, with leave to sit at Washington in the recesses of the Senate, and to further examine and report upon any plans for war ships, engines, and armor that may be considered useful for the naval establishment of the United States, and that they may associate in their investigation any officers of the Navy, not exceeding three, on the active or retired list that the Secretary of the Navy may detail for the purpose.

From this it would appear that no hope is entertained that action will be taken by the House on the two ordinance and two naval increase bills already passed by the Senate.

FACTS AS TO ARMOR-PLATES.

The recent circular of the Secretary of the Navy to the steel manufacturers of the United States, calling for bids for the armor plates required for the protection of the two new armored vessels authorized by the Act of August 3, 1886, and for the completion of the four monitors, has—we have reason to know—occurred much surprise in the minds of experts and producers. The act which carried the appropriation for the construction of the two ships, and for the monitors, was passed after three elaborate reports by special commissions had been made to Congress on the subject of guns and armor, and was very thoroughly debated both in the Senate and House of Representatives. In its phraseology we find no dictation to the Navy Department as to the type of armor to be provided for the vessels; its single instruction to the Secretary is that everything used shall be of domestic production—a clause authorizing the purchase of armor abroad in the possible event of our own manufacturers being unable to furnish it at reasonable cost and in reasonable time, having been stricken out. At no stage of the discussion preceding the passage of the act was there even a suggestion that the steel-faced or compound type of armor, selected after careful and thorough study of the subject by the previous administration of the Navy Department for the *Miantonomoh*, would be discarded and American rolling mills and forges ordered to produce plates of steel on the Creusot principle. On the contrary, whenever reference to the capacity of domestic mills to produce armor was made during the debate, and we recall several statements in that direction by Mr. CURTIN and others the compound type was named.

The change from the steel faced to the soft steel systems having been made, notwithstanding a precedent supposed to have been established, let us see how far the Naval Ordnance Bureau has followed the example and is justified by the experience of the principal maritime powers of Europe. We propose simply to state facts as they come to us on reliable authority, without committing the JOURNAL to either system on its merits; and we believe that a statement of facts will be of timely service now that a *claque* seems to be organized to promote the interests of one system through a suppression or perversion of the truth as to its competitor.

It is well enough known by our readers that the production of solid steel plate at Creusot and of compound plate at Sheffield dates from about the same time. The actual introduction of compound armor in England was a result of exhaustive competitive tests conducted in 1877-8 at Portsmouth. In the series of trials which lasted, if we are not mistaken, over a twelvemonth, a variety of plates were subjected to test, including both solid steel and compound types. The result was conspicuously in favor of the compound armor, and, after a supplementary trial of a considerable number of plates expressly made to the Admiralty's order, that system was adopted by the government. The first compound armor placed upon an English war ship, it is worthy of notice, was that for the *Inflexible*.

The English experiments in the direction of the best protection for war vessels were very jealously regarded by the French naval authorities, as well as by the great iron and steel industries of France, and in a comparatively short time a series of competitive tests were ordered to be conducted by a commission of experts. A result not less favorable than that secured in England was won for the compound system in the French trial, its significance being emphasized by the placing of the order for the armor of the *Indomptable* with the Sheffield firm of CHARLES CAMPBELL and Co. This official endorsement was within a brief interval confirmed by the action of three great French firms, MARREL FRÈRES, of Rive de Guîre, Loire; La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges, at Paris, and La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux, at St. CHAMOND, which each secured the right to manufacture compound armor in France on the patents of ALLEX. WILSON, of CAMPBELL and Co. As a recognition of the enterprise of the three companies the government awarded to each a contract for the armor of a vessel of the first class.

As England and France are the two most conspicuous European nations in their degree of naval development, the relative patronage conferred by each

on the two types of armor possesses a significance which, it seems to us, cannot be safely disregarded. Our contemporary, *Engineering*, which has for some months been contending for the introduction of solid steel in England as a substitute for the Sheffield production, on December 31, published a table claiming to show correctly the aggregate amount in tons of solid steel, or Creusot armor, and of compound armor, manufactured in France for the French and foreign navies, from 1880 to 1886, inclusive. From this exhibit it appears that SCHNEIDER AND CO. have produced a total of 19,304 tons, of which 8951 tons were for foreign orders; while the three companies working under WILSON's patents report an output of 14,487 tons, which has been exclusively taken by the French Navy. We fail to see the purpose of *Engineering* in publishing this table in an article asserting the superiority of the Creusot plate, since the preference of the French naval constructors for the compound system is strongly impressed by its own figures. Bad as is the exhibit our contemporary makes for the solid steel system, however, the following table, reproduced from the *Engineer*, of the same date of issue, which, in its precision of detail, carries an assurance of reliability, and leaves the Creusot case in an even worse relative position:

Dates.	Ports.	Names of ships.	Quantities of Compound and Solid Steel Armor Employed in French Ships in Course of Construction.	
			Compound metal.	Solid steel. Creusot.
May 15, 1880	Bordeaux	Le Requin, coast defender (barbette)	Tons.	Tons.
May 15, 1880	Lorient	"	7716	7716
July 12, 1880	Brest	"	1716	1716
Aug. 15, 1880	Rochefort	Le Campan,	1716	1716
Aug. 30, 1880	Cherbourg	Le Duguay-Trouin, barbette, sea-going	394	394
July 10, 1882	Lorient	Le Furieux, coast service barbette	394	394
July 10, 1882	Cherbourg	Le Formidable, barbette, sea-going, first class	993	993
July 23, 1882	Brest	Le Admiral Baudin, armored funboat	1829	1829
July 23, 1882	Cherbourg	Le Achille, armored funboat	944	944
July 23, 1882	Cherbourg	Le Coquilles, "	944	944
July 23, 1882	Cherbourg	Le Philibert, "	944	944
July 23, 1883	Cherbourg	Le Styx, "	944	944
July 20, 1883	Cherbourg	Le Fusée, "	944	944
April 15, 1884	Lorient	Le Grenade, "	169	169
April 15, 1884	Cherbourg	Le Flamme, "	169	169
April 15, 1884	Rochefort	Le Mirailles, "	169	169
May 10, 1884	Rochefort	Le Hocaille, "	169	169
Feb. 2, 1885	Toulon	Le Horche, barbette, sea-going, first class	2282	2282
July 27, 1886	Cherbourg	Le Marceau, "	1615	1615
Nov. 9, 1886	Brest	Le Neptune, "	1246	1246
		Total amount ordered....	7860	14,967

As we have aimed to make the present article simply an exhibit of the extent to which each of the competing types of productive armor is used by maritime nations, the following summary of the powers using either the compound or the steel, or both, will afford a fitting conclusion: England, Germany, Austria, Russia, China, Brazil, Denmark, Holland and the Argentine Republic have adopted compound exclusively; France and Sweden both compound and steel; Italy, with the exception of the armor of the *Italia*, steel, though, it is said, her naval authorities are contemplating a change to compound; Spain, steel recently ordered for one ship, compound talked of for another. The English Government has purchased altogether 45,000 tons of compound plates, Germany and Russia over 11,000 tons, so that with the 14,487 tons taken by France, according to *Engineering*, there is a grand total of 70,487 tons to the credit of Sheffield against 19,304 tons to the credit of Creusot.

THE Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up in the House on Thursday afternoon and the several sections read and adopted in the form reported by

the committee until the paragraph making provision for the Bureau of Navigation was reached. An amendment appropriating \$12,000 for the maintenance of the Naval War College was offered to this part of the bill, and, provoking some debate, and on Friday it was rejected. The appropriation for two dry docks also caused considerable discussion.

THE new regulation established this week limiting the term of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years, with no second term of such duty, will, we judge from what was said last year on this subject, and again more recently, be generally acceptable to the Army, and beneficial in its results. It is in harmony with the regulations in regard to other details of somewhat similar nature, and will, we feel sure, offer an excellent opportunity to the young officers of the line anxious to perfect their military education. As showing the operation of the new regulations we append the following list of present incumbents with dates of entry upon their offices. It will be seen that twenty regimental quartermasters and eleven adjutants are subject to being relieved immediately, and that three more quartermasters and five adjutants will be relieved during the present year.

REGT. QUARTERMASTERS.

Cavalry.

W. H. Miller, Ist, Aug. 15, '78.	R. P. P. Wainwright, Oct 1, '86.
D. C. Pearson, 2d, Sept. 8, '81.	Chas. B. Schofield, May 1, '86.
F. H. Hardie, 3d, Nov. 22, '84.	Jos. T. Dickman, Nov. 1, '86.
A. M. Patch, 4th, Oct. 1, '80.	Jas. B. Erwin, June 17, '86.
Wm. P. Hall, 5th, Oct. 5, '82.	Eben Swift, Jr. no. 4, '86.
W. H. Carter, 6th, Apr. 14, '84.	Louis A. Craig, Nov. 1, '86.
W. W. Robinson, 7th, Nov. 7, '83.	Luther R. Hare, Aug. 14, '86.
C. O. V. Gillmore, 8th, July 5, '85.	James B. Hickey, Oct. 1, '86.
C. W. Taylor, 9th, Feb. 12, '85.	J. F. Guilfoyle, Jan. 8, '85.
M. Maxon, 10th, Oct. 1, '81.	S. L. Woodward, Sept. 24, '85.
	Adjutants.

ADJUTANTS.

Cavalry.	Artillery.
W. H. Miller, Ist, Aug. 15, '78.	R. P. P. Wainwright, Oct 1, '86.
D. C. Pearson, 2d, Sept. 8, '81.	Chas. B. Schofield, May 1, '86.
F. H. Hardie, 3d, Nov. 22, '84.	Jos. T. Dickman, Nov. 1, '86.
A. M. Patch, 4th, Oct. 1, '80.	Jas. B. Erwin, June 17, '86.
Wm. P. Hall, 5th, Oct. 5, '82.	Eben Swift, Jr. no. 4, '86.
W. H. Carter, 6th, Apr. 14, '84.	Louis A. Craig, Nov. 1, '86.
W. W. Robinson, 7th, Nov. 7, '83.	Luther R. Hare, Aug. 14, '86.
C. O. V. Gillmore, 8th, July 5, '85.	James B. Hickey, Oct. 1, '86.
C. W. Taylor, 9th, Feb. 12, '85.	J. F. Guilfoyle, Jan. 8, '85.
M. Maxon, 10th, Oct. 1, '81.	S. L. Woodward, Sept. 24, '85.
	Infantry.
T. H. Barry, 1st, Mar. 11, '82.	F. H. Edmunds, Apr. 20, '86.
S. E. Clark, 2d, Aug. 1, '82.	Chas. W. Rowell, May 14, '86.
Fred. Thiel, 3d, Apr. 16, '85.	Fayette W. Roe, Mar. 26, '86.
H. E. Robinson, 4th, Nov. 1, '83.	Geo. O. Webster, Oct. 1, '86.
C. B. Thompson, 5th, Oct. 14, '83.	H. K. Balow, March 24, '86.
Jno. Carland, 6th, Mar. 1, '83.	B. A. Byrne, Nov. 1, '86.
J. T. Vanordale, 7th, June 1, '85.	Chas. A. Worden, Oct. 1, '85.
J. W. Summerhayes, 8th, May 20, '86.	J. McE. Hyde, May 20, '86.
J. McB. Stembel, 9th, Nov. 23, '86.	E. B. Robertson, June 15, '86.
J. R. Cranston, 10th, Mar. 7, '84.	R. C. Van Vliet, Jan. 1, '86.
G. Le R. Brown, 11th, June 1, '86.	R. J. C. Irvine, Sept. 1, '86.
W. W. Wotherspoon, 12th, July 1, '86.	Fred. A. Smith, Nov. 17, '86.
H. G. Gilman, 13th, Sept. 1, '86.	Jas. Fornance, July 24, '86.
R. T. Yost, 14th, June 30, '86.	Jas. A. Buchanan, Apr. 10, '86.
D. H. Clark, 15th, Jan. 1, '81.	G. K. McGunnegle, Sept. 1, '86.
Wm. Lassiter, 16th, July 1, '85.	Leaven C. Allen, April 20, '86.
D. H. Brush, 17th, July 1, '79.	Wm. A. Mann, Jan. 30, '86.
G. S. Hoyt, 18th, June 30, '79.	Geo. L. Turner, Sept. 1, '86.
S. C. Vedder, 19th, Feb. 24, '82.	Chas. B. Hall, Feb. 24, '86.
J. F. Huston, 20th, June 30, '83.	H. A. Greene, Oct. 22, '86.
C. A. Williams, 21st, Mar. 25, '84.	Dan. Cornman, Oct. 14, '86.
J. McA. Webster, 22d, Sept. 1, '84.	Ed. W. Casey, Sept. 1, '86.
J. R. Clazett, 23d, June 9, '84.	Edwin B. Bolton, April 1, '86.
F. H. Mills, 24th, Nov. 1, '82.	John J. Brereton, Aug. 1, '86.
C. L. Hodges, 25th, Jan. 1, '82.	Geo. Andrews, Aug. 17, '86.

THE accident from the explosion of a shell at the Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, on October last, by which Lieutenant MEDCALFE and Private KING were killed, is still fresh in recollection. Eight others who were present escaped with their lives, but three of these were sent to the hospital suffering from shock and contusions, and all with one exception had their hearing impaired. A careful investigation as to the exact injuries received by their ears has been made by the well-known aurist, Dr. SAMUEL SEXTON, of New York, and the result of his inquiries is given in the "Medical Record" of Feb. 19. To the results of this special study Dr. SEXTON adds information obtained from other sources, and presents some interesting conclusions as to the effect of artillery discharges upon the internal organization of the ear. He believes that rupture of the drum or other injuries to the ear are much more common than is usually supposed, and expresses his regret "that more attention has not been given to this matter, since there must be a large number of persons who have suffered injury to the ears from the concussion of explosives, who are as much entitled to be pensioned by the Government from this cause, as from others which happen to be more easily diagnosed." "Soldiers," he says, "are, as a rule, accustomed to endure hardship without complaint, and, in fact, all insensitive persons are liable to overlook ear disease until incapacitated to perform their work. A very disagreeable jar is imparted to the temporo-maxillary articulation when the individual is near a great gun being fired off. This is lessened, it is believed, by standing on the toes and leaning forward." Some simple precaution, to be employed by officers and men during artillery practice, is, the doctor suggests, "very much needed, since sural shock is not

only painful and distressing, but orders cannot be well heard while the confusion lasts. There is probably no better protection than a firm wad of cotton wool well advanced into the external auditory canal." In the case of the men injured at Sandy Hook, Dr. SEXTON found that partial or entire reproduction of the drumheads of the ear took place spontaneously, and without leaving any discharge. This, he thinks, affords a valuable suggestion in the treatment of inflammation of the ear, as well as in operations on the organs in healthy persons. In conclusion a request is made that other observers having experience in aural injuries during explosion communicate with Dr. SEXTON (No. 12 West 35th street), as an accumulation of knowledge on this subject would be of service to military surgeons, otologists and others.

PROFESSOR PETER S. MICHE, U. S. A., of West Point, contributes Monograph 5 of the Military Service Institution, his subject being one of urgent present interest: "The Personnel of Seacoast Defense." He reviews what Congress did between 1816 and 1865 to construct a system of land fortifications for the protection of our seaboard, and shows that the progress of science within the past twenty-five years has been such that the system which was once a strong protection, has not only become weak, "but absolutely more dangerous to the defenders than to the enemy." Colonel MICHE shows that there are two co-ordinate factors in coast defence, first, the forts, guns, etc., and next the troops to serve them or personnel. Both are at present inadequate and inefficient, but as so much attention has already been given to *materiel*, he devotes himself to the consideration of the personnel. This should be the most important factor in our peace establishment, as upon it depends the defence of the seacoast and frontiers. Yet it forms but one tenth of the whole Army, is widely scattered and has been so neglected, it "is a lamentable but well known fact that the Artillery personnel has steadily deteriorated since the close of the Civil War." He compares what it was then and what it is now, and continues: "The Artillery personnel cannot be held responsible for this lack of skill and the consequent inefficiency, for the very good reason that the Government has never supplied the means by which alone these defects could have been remedied. Parsimony has compelled the Artillery to practically abandon its special arm—the heavy seacoast gun, the infantry musket has usurped its place; the Artillery is now in reality Infantry, with red instead of white facings, and in consequence of its divided organization has naturally become infected with the recent excessive craze of musketry practice which, however intrinsically valuable, does not constitute the whole of the art of war and which certainly should have but little, if any, foothold in the Artillery." Colonel MICHE then considers the defects of regimental organization, the slowness of promotion, and gives his views as to the necessity for an immediate and radical reorganization. The subject is an important one, and is well considered in Colonel MICHE's paper which is worthy of careful reading, especially at this time when public opinion is so strongly in favor of the immediate establishment of a system of national defence fully up to the requirements of the present day. We can only briefly allude to this important paper this week, but propose to pursue the subject, to see if reform is not possible as well as desirable.

THE friends of Captain GREELY are much relieved over the action of the Senate on Wednesday last in adopting, by a vote of 37 to 15, an amendment to the bill making the Agriculture Bureau an Executive Department, by which the Weather Bureau is transferred to that Department and the Signal branch of it left under the control of the War Department, without change in the status of the commissioned officers. The debate on the amendment demonstrated the sense of the Senate to be in favor of retaining the Signal Corps with the Army, thus precluding all idea of opposition to the nomination of Captain GREELY from those who it was at first supposed were in favor of abolishing the Signal Bureau altogether. The bill, which is now in conference, will no doubt become a law in some shape. It provides that the Chief Signal Off-

icer and two Army officers shall form a board to inventory and turn over to the Department of Agriculture such Signal property as they consider suitable for the work of the Weather Bureau, leaving the rest under the control of the Secretary of War.

CONGRESS made speedy work with the bill to effect a rearrangement of grades of office in the Adjutant-General's Department. Less than a month ago the bill was first introduced in the two Houses. In a very few days it received favorable reports from the two committees, and not long afterward passed the House. On Thursday last it passed the Senate, and now only needs the approval of the President to become a law. The bill will give promotions immediately to Lieutenant-Colonels Whipple and McKeever, who become Colonels, and Majors Greene, Brock, Wood and Martin, who, after a long wait, became Lieutenant-Colonels. The following is the text of the new law: "That the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Adjutant-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier-general; four assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonel; and six assistant adjutants-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: Provided, That the vacancies in the grades of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant-General's Department."

THE New York *Sun* says: "Nothing more completely demonstrates the inefficiency of our military administration or the ignorance of the line officers of our Regular Army than the fact that they favor the Springfield breech loading rifle for general service instead of a magazine gun, because the latter wastes ammunition! Every first-class European power has adopted one form or another of magazine guns, of which we have about twenty different patterns, all of which are excellent and several of which have almost reached the limit of perfection. It is quite within the range of possibility that we may get into a war with a European nation at any time, and it is dead certain that we shall be caught totally unprepared for it unless our Government adopts and purchases a supply of magazine guns."

In answer to an inquiry as to the construction placed by the War Department on the Act passed February 3 last, to amend the act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces, the Secretary of War has replied that section 3 of the original act provides that all claims arising under the act shall be presented within three years or be forever barred. As the act of February last is amendatory only of the first section of the original act, this limitation remains in full force and effect, and all claimants under it must file their claims before June 1 next.

A GENERAL ORDER will shortly be issued from the War Department prohibiting military bands from competing with local bands. They will only be permitted to accept outside work at places where there are no civil bands.

AFTER years of application to the deaf ears of Congress, after almost innumerable tests and experiments in demonstration of its value and power, the celebrated Emery Testing Machine at the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal has received the consideration of an appropriation of re-imbursement to its inventor and builder, Mr. A. H. Emery. It is hoped that this tireless inventor and scientist may now receive promptly the money allowed by the bill which recently passed the House, for it is conceded that this testing machine is at once the most delicate, the most valuable, yet constructed, being in every way a credit to American talent.

IT appears that the call upon some of the clerks of the War Department for double duty was due to the fact that that Department was behindhand 50,000 calls from the Pension Office for information. The matter was explained in a letter from the Secretary of War to the Senate. Mr. Cullum said: "But it was a manifest injustice to call upon clerks in one or two bureaus to work without extra pay for extra hours, and he desired action to provide that clerks in one bureau should not be required to perform more arduous labors than those in other bureaus."

THE passage of the bill organizing a Hospital Stewards Corps of the Army may be looked for during the remaining few days of the session. It was reported unanimously by the Senate Committee in the same shape as it came from the House, and there is not likely to be any opposition, to speak of, in the Senate when it comes up. It will be reached during one of the morning hours when House bills are taken up for consideration.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I note Senator Manderson favors the appropriation by Congress of \$1,500 to be expended in medals and prizes at the National Drill at Washington in May. I wish half of it might be awarded for execution with the piece, rather than the mere display of it and drill with it."

"EXCELSIOR," writing from Fort Lewis, Col., expresses a hope that some one at the post will start a movement for a Post Canteen, and follow in the steps of Colonels Morrow and Royall. What a boon, says he, such an establishment would be to Fort Lewis.

COMMODORE WILLIAM T. TRUXTUN, U. S. Navy, retired, died suddenly at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 11, 1824, and was appointed to the Navy from that State in 1841. He entered the Naval School in 1846 and was promoted Passed Midshipmen, Aug. 10, 1847. During the war he commanded the sloop *Dale*, the gunboats *Chocura* and *Tucony*, participated in the capture of Plymouth, N. C., in two attacks at Fort Fisher, and in various attacks along the coast of North Carolina. He was commissioned Commodore, March 10, 1862, and was retired for age, March 11, 1886.

COMMODORE L. A. KIMBERLY, U. S. A., has received his preparatory orders to command the Pacific Squadron.

THE case of P. A. Paymaster L. A. Yorke has been settled by his dismissal from the Navy.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER R. E. IMPET, U. S. N., registered at Asinieres, Paris, France, on Thursday.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOOOMAKER, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Thursday.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Miss Sherman attended a dinner given in their honor, on Friday evening, by Dr. and Mrs. Hammond.

MR. GOODALE, who died at Bangor, Feb. 22, will be remembered by many, as the guest of his son, Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, at several posts in the Dept. of the Mo., in the years from '78 to '83.

GEN. JOHN G. PARKE, Corps of Engineers, made a brief visit to New York during the past week.

LORD WOLSELEY's article on General Lee in *Macmillan's Magazine* for March is, from beginning, an unmeasured panegyric on the man whom Lord Wolseley calls the greatest soldier of his age and the most perfect man he ever met. Antietam is described as a rebel victory; Gettysburg a drawn battle; and General Sherman's march as splendid but almost unopposed. The proportion of Federals to Confederates in each action throughout the war, he says, was two or three to one, and General Lee's ultimate failure was due to his mistaken obedience to "President" Davis, he was too soft-hearted and too subservient to the civil authorities; whereas he ought to have made himself a dictator."

GENERAL JOHN M. PALMER, ex-Governor of Illinois, in his eulogy over Gen. Logan, at the State Capitol, Feb. 22, revived the incident of the super-seding of Logan in the command of the Army of the Tennessee, by Gen. Sherman, after the capture of Atlanta, and in speaking of it Gen. Palmer severely criticized Gen. Sherman. He said: "It is probable that this mistake of Gen. Sherman resulted from the often observed fact that men educated at West Point, who have attempted the pursuits of civil life and have failed, are apt in war to overestimate the value of special military training. They are unable to imagine a versatility of capacity which makes it possible for some men, without the formal training of the school, to succeed by force of qualities which adapt them to military command."

ONE of the prettiest weddings that have taken place in Army circles for some time, was that of Lieutenant Philip A. Bettens, of the Cavalry and Miss Louise Laramie Dewees, only child of the late Major Thomas B. Dewees, 9th Cavalry, U. S. A., which took place Feb. 22, at Sunnyside, the home of the bride's grandmother, near Hagerstown, Md. Owing to the deep mourning of her family, only the immediate relatives of the bride and the neighbors from the College of St. James, near by, were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry E. Edwards, Pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, who married Miss Dewees' parents. The bride was given away by her uncle, Hon. Richard Randolph McMahon, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Lieutenant Bettens, and his best man, Lieutenant John D. Barrette, of the 3d Artillery, wore full dress uniform. The young couple left for a tour to New York, West Point, Philadelphia and Washington.

The last quarterly issue of "The U. S. Military List" contains a portrait of Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Cavalry and Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. The portrait is accompanied by a short biographical sketch and record of Gen. Merritt's military services. This publication will be found of much interest by officers of the National Guard as well as those connected with the Regular Army. Its contents show skill and care in their arrangement, and the printing is unusually good.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," in the March *Scribner's*, is the story of a Union soldier who, being wounded and cared for on a Southern plantation, is drawn into closer relations with its owners, and allying his interests with theirs, by his energy and ability transforms the old place into a profitable estate, has a peculiar interest as portraying one phase of the "New South."

Mr. Charles F. Benjamin, who was formerly a clerk in the War Department, under Edw. M. Stanton, will contribute to the March *Century* his personal recollections of the Secretary, with much anecdote setting forth his characteristics, his relations with Lincoln and others, etc., etc. A frontispiece portrait of Stanton will be given.

In "The Coinage of the Greeks," Mr. W. J. Stillman, the art critic, contrasts the highly artistic sculpturing of the Greek coins with the wretched art of our own—a topic which is also treated editorially in the same number of the *Century*. The article is one of the most profusely illustrated papers ever appearing in the *Century*.

AS RETICENT AS CAPT. BILL SWASEY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent "U. M.'s" opinion that our ancient friend, John C. Cremon, was more "reticent than verbose" will make the old California Volunteers, who knew him well, smile. Cremon had an eventful career. Born in Portland, Me., of Cuban parents, he was essentially a cosmopolitan. According to his own account he went to California as interpreter to the Boundary Commission which established this line between Mexico and California, and arrived at San Francisco in '49 or the spring of '50. For many years he was connected with the press of San Francisco as reporter and editor. If my recollection serves me he was connected with the San Francisco Herald in its palmy days under John Nugent.

Cremon raised Co. B, of the 2d Cal. Cavalry, (not the 1st,) which regiment was organized at "Camp Alert" on Geo. Treat's old race track on the old San Jose road beyond Mission Dolores. A. J. Smith was the original colonel, and afterwards became famous as Major-General in Banks's Red River Campaign and in Sherman's Army. Cremon's company was the only one of the 2d Cav. that went out to the Rio Grande with the California "Column" under Col. J. H. Carleton. He came back to the Presidio of San Francisco in the fall of '64, and was promoted shortly after Major of the Battalion of National Cal. Art. Several of the old officers of the old regiment are still living who can vouch for the "Lion Story," among them Capt. Ropes, 8th Cav., and Moses McLaughlin. That first Luff's name was Decourtesy by the way. Cremon told a remarkable "frigid" story which I have never seen in print. During the "late unpleasantness" the late Col. Wallen was Inspector General of the District of Mexico. Meeting Cremon one morning in the streets of Santa Fe he remarked:

"This is a cold morning, Capt. Cremon."

"Cold," said Cremon, "if you call this cold you should be with me on my scout in the Raton Mountains after the Navajos. You know how I make my coffee, Major Wallen, by pouring boiling water on the coffee in a conical bag. Well, sir, yesterday morning it was so cold that when I poured the boiling water through the bag the coffee was an icicle when it struck the tin cup below."

When dear old "Blinky" Smith was organizing the 2d California Cavalry, as aforesaid, Cremon was one day narrating his adventures by field and flood (mostly by flood, for Captain C. was of a doughty nature) some one held a pencil on him, and at the conclusion of his period of reticence, exclaimed: "Why, Cremon, you are 137 years old, and here are the figures," but Cremon replied: "I don't care a blank blank for your figures, I was there all the same." If Cremon was a reticent man why then Capt. Bill Swasey was as dumb as an oyster.

A. M.

LOSSES BY DISBURSING OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your article on the first page of your issue of this date, in commenting on the bill lately passed by Congress for the relief of Major Geo. W. Candee by allowing him to bring suit in the Court of Claims for money stolen from him, you say: "Why would it not be well to make this principle of general application and pass a law authorizing the Court of Claims to relieve from responsibility any officer of the Army or Navy who can show that he has suffered the loss of public money without neglect on his part?" The fact is that there is such a general law, although its existence appears not to be very well known. By the act of May 9, 1860, Revised Statutes, U. S., p. 196, sections 1059-1062, it is provided that:

Whenever the Court of Claims ascertains the facts of any loss by any paymasters, commissary of subsistence, or other disbursing officers, in the cases hereinbefore provided, to have been without fault or negligence on the part of such officer, it shall make a decree setting forth the amount thereof, and upon such decree the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall allow to such officer the amount so decreed as a credit in the settlement of his accounts.

I have been the counsel and attorney before the Court of Claims in most of the cases for relief under this law. See John Scott v. The United States, 18th Court of Claims Reports, p. 1; J. A. Broadhead v. The United States, 19th Court of Claims Reports, p. 125; Geo. S. Hoyle v. The United States, 21st Court of Claims Reports, p. 300.

I am the attorney of Major Candee also. The difficulty in Major Candee's case, which made it necessary to get this act passed to permit him to bring suit, was, that immediately on being robbed he made good the loss from his private funds, and thus deprived himself of his right to bring suit, as was decided by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Smith, on appeal from the Court of Claims.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1887.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

A St. Louis correspondent writes: Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster here, opened bids, Feb. 17, to furnish the Government with 840 head of cavalry and artillery horses. Proposals were opened simultaneously at Louisville, Ky., and notwithstanding the great amount of talk about the scarcity of cavalry horses, and higher prices resulting from the European demand, Uncle Sam will be able to secure all the animals he wants for the next 12 months at an average of nearly \$10 a head less than was paid last year, and Kentucky will get the contract to supply the Government with the 62 artillery horses and 278 head for the cavalry service, while the remaining 500 head of cavalry horses are to be supplied by St. Louis.

Last year Kentucky failed to procure a single contract, notwithstanding the breeders of that State were very anxious to get their horses into Government service, as they claim the better breeding of the animals should command them for this particular class of work. Col. Foster, however, expresses the belief that it is very doubtful whether these fine blooded animals are best to endure the fatigue and rough usage incidental to cavalry service. The best horse ever purchased for this work, he says, was purchased by him in Southern California, a production from a cross of the thoroughbred and mustang.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMORIES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MR. JOHN B. MEYENBORG, counsel to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, objects to the multiplication of armories for the National Guard of that city, saying: "There are to day six armories of the National Guard in Kings County, including that of the Gatling Battery. I hold that between the amount of taxation lost to the city of Brooklyn through the occupancy of buildings, the interest on the amount of money invested in the purchase of the property by the county, and the expense of running the armories every year, it costs the taxpayers annually not less than \$100,000 per annum for the armories alone. I hold that the present system of dividing up the militia commands in separate armories is both extravagant, unnecessary and mistaken, so far as effective results are concerned. If that system were pursued with local military organizations in Berlin or Paris to-day it would require a large fraction of the real estate of these cities to house them. In other words, of the 2,300 national guardsmen upon whom the city of Brooklyn would have to rely in case of a great riot, it would take over 1,000 men to guard the six armories. The new armory of the 14th Regiment is large enough to comfortably accommodate all the National Guard organizations of Kings County to-day, and by thus centralizing the force the whole of it, but the 200 necessary to protect the building from the mob, could be utilized to suppress a riot."

REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK BY GOV. HILL.

THE review by the Governor of New York on Wednesday, Feb. 23, gave the 7th the first opportunity to show themselves in full dress and all their glory since the parade last fall. As the regiment never undertakes anything that is not carried out to the full extent of its resources, the parade was simply gorgeous. No matter how often witnessed, a review here always presents new interest, and the spectator never tires of the view. The drill hall, although the largest in the country, is gradually becoming too small to hold the organization, which is now comparatively as much hampered for lack of maneuvering space at a regimental turnout as other regiments with smaller armories. Many men could therefore find no space in the ranks, which accounts for the large number of soldiers in the building with their military occupation temporarily gone. As it was, the battalion formed nearly a complete square, the flanks on the east and west sides having no room to properly open ranks. Col. Emmons Clark, who only very recently recovered from a quite severe illness, had command. Dress parade was held with unequalled fronts. Co. B, which since the resignation of Capt. Casey has fallen heir to the colors, and G, which now holds the left of the line, were out in their new positions for the first time. The other changes in positions of companies were less conspicuous, and with the two exceptions noted the regiment presented the same immense, steadfast, and imposing front for which it is celebrated in every portion of the country, and which it is the desire of the State soldier from Maine to California to imitate. The manual was very good; indeed the dress parade could not have been executed more successfully. Its only inharmonious feature was the music, not on account of any defect in the band, but due to the faulty acoustics of the building, so that the music sounded as if bands in all four corners and in the galleries were playing at the same time. This destroyed all its effect and became a source of difficulty, particularly when the regiment afterwards was marching. Apropos of the band, a little drill to teach several of the members to preserve a soldierly attitude while on parade could be applied with good effect. Several of the minor musicians took privileges in this respect which Cappa himself never thinks of assuming. A new uniform for the band also seems appropriate, the present one having lost all its bright appearance and the facings being considerably soiled.

To prepare the battalion for review took some time because the company fronts were not equalized. A new formation was, however, not deemed necessary by Adj't. Rand, who accomplished his purpose by simply ordering the necessary number of men to fall out from each company, which left an equalization of 10 of 32 files, and when the intervals created had been closed and the command aligned, the Governor, accompanied by a dozen of his staff, prominent among whom were Adj't. Gen. Josiah Porter, Surg.-Gen. Jos. D. Bryant, Insp.-Gen. Emil Schaefer, Chief of Artillery Daniel D. Wyllie, and Chief of Ordnance Joshua M. Varian, and Inspector of Rifle Practice Charles F. Robbins, took his position. They formed a detachment of considerable size and in their gold and bullion might have been taken for the band just as they were by the keeper of the grand stand at the Newburgh celebration a few years ago. Having been on a continual reviewing trip since the beginning of the week they apparently relaxed the long walk along the front of the regiment and return no better than the men did the strain of the carry arms. The latter, however, seemed the least fatigued when the distinguished party resumed its post. Of course the battalion was then massed, as usual, on 5th company, and having taken wheeling distance they swept by in a grand succession of ten immense lines, moving under one impulse, and straight, as if every individual was linked to his neighbor. The wavering step, more or less conspicuous in every subdivision in the beginning of the march was due to the defect in the music already mentioned, but was overcome in all instances before the review point was reached, and when the band had wheeled out and taken its position in the centre the discord disappeared sufficiently to allow the left wing companies to accomplish the entire distance with a firm, solid step. The review ended the complimentary part of the ceremonies of the evening, to make room for the presentation of marksman's badges by Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins. This is by no means an interesting nor entertaining performance, but it has to be done and the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, although he had no active part to perform, certainly gave it additional effect. As it was, the presentation was completed in the least circumlocutionary manner possible. Line after line of marksmen, commencing with those whose first qualification dates back 12 years

and who have won the decoration every year since, formed in succession from front to rear in advance of the battalion, and when the one year marksmen had taken position the original battalion front was marked by isolated groups of men scattered here and there, consisting mainly of those who have but recently been transferred from the recruit squad to the body of the regiment. 640 marksmen out of a total of 1,000. These facts speak more eloquently for the standard of marksmanship reached by the regiment than the longest oration, and we let them tell their own tale. Gen. Robbins made no speech, and with the help of an experienced corps of assistants who have often officiated on previous occasions, every man had his decoration pinned on and resumed his place in ranks in a remarkably brief time. The regimental team then stepped to the front to receive their decoration and then Co. B, Capt. Henry S. Steele, marched to the front to receive the State bronze trophy for having made the second highest percentage in marksmanship during the season of 1886, which ended all ceremonies with regard to rifle shooting.

The command then re-formed for battalion drill, consisting of a dozen or so maneuvers, all executed from the right, and certainly not requiring any severe exercise of vigilance and skill on the part of the company commanders, but what they lacked in intricacy was made up by elegance of execution. In a working drill they would have made no feature worth mentioning, but here they served admirably to show off the regiment's precision in marching in line, forming single and double rank, and their execution drew from the non-military portion of the spectators tumultuous applause. They consisted of formation of close columns of divisions and of companies on the right, breaking into fours, forming single rank in column of divisions, and marching in division front in single rank. The regiment during the last-mentioned movement, and while massed, presented an exceedingly regular, compact appearance. In column of fours, however, the step was slow and mincing, the slope of the muskets not always regular and the set-up of the men in a number of cases defective. Taking the performance as a whole, however, it was a handsome military spectacle.

Colonel Clark entertained the Governor and his party at his residence after the performance at the armory.

REVIEW OF TWENTY-THIRD N. Y. BY GOV. HILL.

GOVERNOR HILL reviewed the 23d at the armory on Monday evening, Feb. 21. The regiment, which turned out en masse, looked positively gorgeous in the new uniform. As a dress affair the new uniform is certainly a success. The accoutrements were nicely and trimly adjusted, and in connection with the well-known steadiness of the organization, the line presented a solid, soldierly appearance. Col. Charles L. Fincke had command, and for the review, which opened the ceremonies, the command formed with 10 companies of 16 files, in a rapid, precise manner. While the formation was in progress the Governor, in his full staff, entered and took position. Every man in his train tried to do his best, and the bearing of every individual gave evidence of careful training in the school of the company. The present was one simulated attack of 350 muskets handled with skill and precision; at the entry 350 hands dropped like a flash. The most fastidious critic of the manual could find no fault. The march past was well done, but had to be cut short before the column could fairly develop itself. The hall is small, but its size was still further reduced by the immense mass of spectators, for whom room could not be found on the galleries, but who had to be accommodated in the best possible manner. The review was as complete a success as could be had under the circumstances, and those of the Governor's party who understand the matter were extremely well pleased.

The review over, the companies broke ranks to form for dress parade, as is customary on such occasions. As many men as possible were crowded into the ranks until both flanks nearly met and the band scarcely had room to troop the line. A large number, however, could not be so accommodated. The parade afforded a striking spectacle of military precision; the manual was regular, snappy and prompt, and the entire performance can take rank with the best affairs of its kind given by the Twenty-third.

Nearly every military man of note in the 2d Brigade, many from New York City and a large number of Regular officers from the forts in the harbor and from the navy-yard were present. The regiment had evidently made its preparations with great care, and no detail which could contribute to its brilliancy had been overlooked.

The entertainments of the Twenty-third are so brilliant, and guests are so well taken care of, that any affair of this kind draws to the armory a large number of swallow-tailed young dudes who, while the soldiers are at work, manage to monopolize the handsomest and most desirable ladies, and the best positions at the ball which follows. Young men who are so fond of the military that they never neglect an opportunity to show their martial ardor by their presence at every first-class, but comparatively inexpensive, entertainment provided by their soldier friends should be taught that the only proper way to show their appreciation is to don the uniform and shoulder the musket. By giving the ladies a few hints in this matter, the Twenty-third can establish a recruiting party which will excel in efficiency the most gorgeous recruiting trophies ever offered, and soon swell the organization to the desired standard of ten companies of 103 members each.

THE ABEEL TROPHY CONTEST.

THE 20th competition for the "Abeel" Trophy, was shot in the 7th Regiment Armory range on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, and was won by the second company (B), for the eleventh time, on a score of 614. (Previous record, 606, made by Co. B, Jan. 13, 1886.) The following is the score:

Co. B.	500 Yds.
Cpl. C. P. Gately.....	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 -32
Lieut. D. Noshitz.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -32
Cpl. B. W. Anderson.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 -31 -34
Pvt. G. W. Happy.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Cpl. G. H. Crawford.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Sgt. S. W. Merritt.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Pvt. A. E. Hoyt.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Cpl. J. A. Jenkins.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Sgt. D. Valentine, Jr.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31
Cpl. J. V. Black.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 -31

The second and final competition for the "Teams of Five" match for this season was shot in the 7th Regiment Armory range on Saturday, 19, and was won by the second company also, on a score of 319. (Previous record, 317, made by Co. B, Feb. 20, 1886.) I enclose the score in this match.

200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot.
Lieut. D. A. Neabitt.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33	4 5 5 5 5 5 -33 -33
Cpl. B. W. Anderson.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33 -33
Pvt. G. W. Happy.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33 -33
Cpl. C. P. Gately.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33 -33
Sgt. S. W. Merritt.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33	5 5 5 5 5 5 -33 -33

The match was won by Co. K on a score of 619, with Co. F second 617, and Co. B third 613.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

COMPANIES B, I, and E on Friday evening, Feb. 18, showed that the rapid progress of the 12th is no illusion. The previous performance of this battalion was rather indifferent; the present drill, in point of general excellence, was above anything held during the season, although some very good drills have taken place here. The company commanders gave proof of careful study, and the general work of the men showed that the previous lessons had fallen on fruitful, appreciative soil. Considering the small space for manoeuvring, the constant changes of direction, the prompt, rapid, and intelligent manner in which the evolutions were executed is worthy of special commendation. It should be stated here, however, that many movements would have produced much better effect if more attention had been paid to correct distances between fours and the dress of the men. Both these were decidedly defective, and their correction should be attended to in the school of the company before another battalion drill takes place. The fault was very conspicuous, and was noticed by officers of the regiment not engaged in the drill. The 12th has now reached a stage where particular attention to such details can and should be given without detriment to the other points.

Lieut.-Col. Dowd began the drill with the manual, which was well done, but we would recommend that captains look more particularly after individual execution. Many men spread their fingers, are irregular in the motions, the positions of the forearms, etc., are careless. We should suggest that the 12th follow the example of the 1st and wear white gloves at drill. It improves the soldierly appearance of the whole, is military, enables a better execution of the manual, and saves the muskets from rusting, due to handling with bare hands. With two Regular Army officers at the head of the organization, it is strange that this matter has never received any attention. After a brisk spin around the room, the column of fours, when a partial change of direction had been made, formed line by the command, fours left rear companies left front into line. This was well done, and followed by formation of companies to the rear and a march in company fronts at full distance, with handsome alignment and distances, particularly in the first and fourth companies. Companies fours right and companies left front into line brought the command into battalion front, from which close column on fourth company left in front was executed, and followed by a change of direction of the right flank. In this movement the captain of Co. H, on this occasion the rear company, executed a rectangular instead of an oblique movement in taking his new position. This was wrong according to para. 48 of the "Tactical Manual."

During the deployment of the first company the left company of the second company took and kept his position in line, and he should be instructed that this was wrong and that his place is in the line of file closer. The battalion was then plied same as before and brought into column of fours, again plied on first company and deployed on fourth, with decided loss of distance by the 3d company. After several repetitions the battalion went into double column in good style, deployed by two movements, formed close column on first company, deployed, broke into fours, and came on right into line without halt or break. A number of men, however, appeared at this point somewhat excited on account of the rapidity of the commands and during the firings executed the aim at the command ready.

It took some time before they steadied down to a regular execution of the firings. A wheel into column of companies and a march around the hall was followed by the command Left into line, wheel, during which the 2d sergeant of Co. B kept his position in line. A march in column of fours, which followed, was characterized by bad distances and bad dress without any effort by the file closers to make correction. In referring to the file closers we include the officers as well as the sergeants and call the attention of the former to the fact that it is their duty, as well as that of the sergeants to attend to all errors of this kind.

The wheel into line by fours which followed was good, and the double column of fours excellent, with great improvements in the distances and dress, the Colonel having taken command at this juncture. He promptly called attention to several small defects which the officer in command of the drill could not notice, but which were plain to the spectator, and a decided improvement in the general appearance of the drill followed at once. The double column of fours movements and deployments being satisfactory he resumed the double column of companies with the different deployments, which were all executed with high degree of perfection and need no detailed mention. The remaining movements consisted of breaking from the right and left by fours and by companies, closing in mass, taking wheeling distance, formations on right and left into line by companies, and they were all rapidly and carefully performed, thus bringing to a satisfactory close a very comprehensive and ably handled series of movements. With the exception of changes of front, single rank distance formations, and formations of divisions by oblique movements about the entire school of the battalion was gone through with. The commands were very rapid, without regard to the position of the colors or whether the right or left was in front, which demanded constant close attention on the part of all engaged and rapid judgment on the part of the company commanders. The drill was very instructive.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. E. A. McAlpin.

LIEUT.-COL. A. D. PALMER, whose resignation was accepted at Albany on Saturday, Feb. 19, commanded at his last battalion drill on Friday evening, Feb. 18. As on the occasion before, when the major was in command, the adjutant, as soon as the battalion had been formed left the hall and was seen no more. The formation was not a happy one. Instead of equalizing beforehand, the companies formed in their original shape and on being divided, the one on the right had 16 files while the three others had only 12. The division further brought the tallest men in the left wing from the left of the third to the right of the fourth company, and this the commander rectified by changing a set of fours from one file to the other, all of which caused an unnecessary waste of time.

The instructor began with a double column of fours, but before the column had made company distance to the front the opposite wall was reached, which necessitated the command mark time, and, in order to come in line with one of the archways to pass into the next room, the command, side step to the left, was given, which was an improper movement, as stated in a report of a previous drill here under the same officer.

The battalion did not present a very regular appearance after it had been put again in motion. Officers and men were both confused, and the fours marched raggedly and without regularity. This was quite natural under the circumstances, as well as the fact that the deployment by two movements did turn out a failure. The same evolutions were attempted several times without success. Various ploughs on and to the right into close column of companies with corresponding deployments were attempted with equal lack of success. During one of the deployments three companies in some mysterious way became inverted, and the instructor assumed the responsibility by acknowledging that it was his fault. He then repeated the movements and had the satisfaction of seeing it performed with something like correctness. These were about the kind of evolutions which comprised the drill, and with their various repetitions the time passed away. There appeared to be a general lack of interest on the part of all concerned, and everybody seemed relieved when the hour for dismissal had arrived. The general guides showed some improvement since last drill. The commander at the close expressed his satisfaction at the bearing of the battalion, and was greeted with a vigorous rattle of musket butts when he had finished. We believe that the 1st is the only organization where this impropriety is found.

From drills like this one and others noticed by us in this army it is impossible to derive instruction or satisfaction. They are apt to disgust officers and men with their work, and for this reason it would be best for this regiment to discontinue battalion drills until a proper place to hold them can be procured. Time and energy can be much more profitably used.

Itably expended by introducing a strict system of company drills with minute supervision by a competent officer. Bring up the men to a proper state of military knowledge, and post them thoroughly in the school of the company, establish schools for sergeants and guides, and keep the officers theoretically posted in school of the battalion. Under such a system at the proper time and place battalion drills could be had from which the regiment would derive profit, which is impossible under circumstances as at present existing.

An election for a lieutenant colonel has been ordered for Saturday, Feb. 26. Major Fred. Kopper will be the unanimous choice.

MILITIA ITEMS.

A Delinquency Court for the trial of the enlisted men of the regiment, will convene at the armory of the 2d, N. Y., Monday, March 7, at 7:30 P. M. Detail: Major George A. Miller. The regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Cos. C, E, F, G and H, Wednesday, March 2, 9, and 16 proximo; Cos. A, B, D, I and K, Friday, March 4, 11, and 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Co. F, 14th, Brooklyn, Capt. W. V. Peacock, assembled at Prospect Park Feb. 22, for out-door skirmish drill with blank cartridges, and held a reunion of active and ex-members at Saengerund Hall in the afternoon.

The First Hussars, a recently organized company of infantry, uniformed in green for simile of the 10th Hussars of England, the Prince of Wales Own, are to apply for admission to the Guard. Sixteen of the Hussars, mounted on thoroughbreds, took part in a drill, under the command of Capt. Thos. Manning and Lieuts. Balch and Green last week.

Cos. D and J, 47th Regt., accepted an invitation to visit Co. C, 2d Regt., N. G., S. N. J., last Wednesday night. They assembled in full force at the armory, but having failed to secure a permit to leave the State in uniform they were not permitted to go.

1st Sergt. E. J. Kraft has been nominated for the 2d lieutenancy of Co. D, 2d Regt. Three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 have been offered by this company to the members securing the most recruits by May 1 of next year. The events for the spring games of Co. A are open until March 25, with A. H. Muller, Co. A, 2d Regt.

On Feb. 10 Gen. Louis Fitzgerald with his staff made an inspection of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. L. Wendell. After a dismounted battery drill, standing gun drill and mechanical manœuvres, the General addressed the officers and members of the battery, saying that he was not only satisfied with what he saw, but that he was indeed surprised with the efficiency of the drills and the appearance of the battery, and expressed his opinion that the battery was equal to a Regular battery, and that he could say this with the greatest satisfaction, as he was positive that his visit was entirely unexpected.

It is the intention of the newly-organized Association of Surgeons, 2d Brigade, to provide a good hospital outfit for each command. Maj. Fowler, brigade surgeon, has appointed the following committees: Edwin A. Lewis, member of Executive Committee; Charles E. De la Vergne and Wm. E. Spencer, Committee on Organization and Instruction of Medical Corps; John F. Valentine and F. LeRoy Tetmore, Committee on Hospital Organization and Supplies. The first named member of each committee is a member of the Executive Committee, of which Maj. Fowler is ex-officio chairman. F. G. Winter is the secretary of the association.

The last quarterly return of the 1st Brigade are announced as follows: General and staff, 17; 7th Regt., 1,010; 69th Regt., 921; 12th Regt., 682; 22d Regt., 583; 9th Regt., 553; 71st Regt., 536; 11th Regt., 498; 8th Regt., 465; 1st Battery, 96; 2d Battery, 90; total, 5,419. The returns of the 2d Brigade are: General and staff, 12; 23d Regt., 699; 13th Regt., 666; 14th Regt., 560; 47th Regt., 458; 23d Regt., 436; 3d Battery, 65; 17th Regt., 50; total, 2,894.

Cos. A and D, 32d N. Y., engaged in a rifle match on Feb. 18—12 men on a side. The match was won by Co. D—431 to 417 points.

Co. K, 13th N. Y., will hold athletic games at their armory on Wednesday evening, April 18. Gold medals to first and silver to second and third in each event. Programme will be duly announced.

Col. H. W. Michell, President of the N. Y. S. N. G. Association, has appointed a committee to urge legislative action toward procuring a new arm: Gen. Charles F. Robbins, G. I. R. P.; Geo. Amasa J. Parker, 3d Brigade; Col. Edmund Clark, 16th Regiment; Major S. H. Olin, J. A., 1st Brigade; Capt. Charles A. Hess, L. R. P., 1st Regiment.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE reappointment of Gen. W. H. Dimond as commander of the 2d Brigade seems to give general satisfaction. The 4a says: "The appointment of Gen. Dimond is regarded by all as a just recognition of that popular officer's faithful discharge of his duties for so many years, during which time he has not only given cheerfully of his time and means to promote the efficiency of his command, but by a just and conservative course toward all under him he has gained the warm personal friendship of all with whom his official duties have brought him in contact. Governor Bartlett has made a most excellent selection of officers to comprise his staff. Col. G. T. Tyrell of Sacramento as Surgeon-General, and Capt. A. Andrews of San Francisco as Paymaster-General, and Lieut.-Col. Harry W. Carroll of Sacramento as Aide-de-Camp, are reappointments, and their fidelity to duty is well known to all in the service. The new appointments are as follows: George R. Raum, Chief Engineer; C. L. Ackerman, Judge-Advocate-General, and Herman Bendl, Inspector of Rifle Practice, all with the full rank of Colonel; W. W. Lyman, James D. Phelan, Daniel L. Rudolph, John Q. Brown, Jr., Chas. F. Hanlon, and W. J. Younger as Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Major James W. B. Montgomery of Chico has been appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade, with rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. Cadwalader, and J. W. Freese of Eureka has been appointed to the command of the 6th Brigade, with rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed Gen. John G. Wall."

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

CHANGES as follows in the commissioned officers of the Connecticut National Guard have occurred since Jan. 17, 1887: Capt. Alexander Allen, appointed Brigade Inspector, with rank of Major.

1st Regt.—2d Lieut. George B. Newton, appointed Captain Co. F; 1st Sergt. Louis B. Hubbard, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. F.

2d Regt.—Major John B. Doherty, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Frank T. Lee, Co. F, appointed Major; 2d Lieut. Charles C. Ford, appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. F; 1st Sergt. Harvey S. Munson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. F.

3d Regt.—1st Sergt. William E. Pendleton, Co. D, appointed Quartermaster, with rank of 1st Lieutenant; Commissary-Sergt. George M. Cole, appointed Paymaster, with rank of 1st Lieutenant; James Moran, appointed Captain Co. A; Pvt. John F. Murray, appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. A, and Pvt. Edward R. May, 2d Lieutenant Co. A; Sergt. Fred. A. Fox, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. C.

5th Battalion.—1st Sergt. Charles E. Fuller, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. A.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN G. O. 2 it is directed that Brig.-Gen. Libert Wheeler, Inspector-General, make the annual armory inspection of the New Hampshire National Guard. Major Frank W. Russell, Ass't Inspector-General, is detailed as assistant to the Inspector-General.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE new code prepared by the Board of Officers, convened for that purpose a short time ago, has been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature and is now known as House Bill No. 85. Some of the provisions of this bill are quite radical in their change from the existing laws, for instance: The

troops are to encamp annually for a period of fourteen days. Another section provides that assistant surgeons after five years' service shall rank as captains, while adjutants and quartermasters whose positions are extremely onerous are still to rank as 1st lieutenants.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE fourth annual convention of the National Guard Association of Ohio assembled in the armory of the 14th Infantry at Columbus, O., Feb. 15. Adj't. Gen. Axline presided, and extended congratulations to the officers present (at least 160 in number) at the interest shown by them and the desire to improve the force. The report of Treasurer Maj. A. B. Colt showed that the finances are well cared for. The report of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report through Lieut. Col. Shellenberger, 3d Inf., was unanimously adopted; the recommendation presented urged united support in favor of Senator Cobb's bill for fixing the limit at 100 companies of infantry.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Gen. H. A. Axline; 1st vice-president, Lieut. Col. James E. Shellenberger, 3d Inf.; 2d vice-president, Col. Louis Smithlight, 1st Art.; recording secretary, Lieut. A. C. Caine, Q. M., 1st Art.; corresponding secretary, Lieut. Herman Mayer, adjutant, 5th Inf.; treasurer, Maj. A. B. Colt, 14th Inf.; members of Executive Committee, Col. Geo. D. Freeman, 14th Inf., and Col. Edgar J. Pocock, 11th Inf.; chaplain, P. S. Stevin, 16th Inf. At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned to a reception in the office of the Commander-in-chief. Gov. Foraker was presented and made a brief address, in which he said:

"It was a great gratification to me during the summer in visiting the several encampments to find that we had so good an organization, one in every way so creditable to the men and to the officers and soldiers of our State. Very recently we were called upon officially to make a report to the National Government concerning the character and the officers of the National Guard of Ohio, and to make some remarks as to its efficiency and as to the extent to which it could be relied upon should this country have any need to call for its services. From the remarks which it was my pleasure to make you will learn that I took an estimate of you which I know you will not be ashamed of—an estimate which I know that the people of Ohio will not be ashamed of, and an estimate which I know was in no sense an exaggeration; for I have seen enough of the Ohio National Guard to know that it is well organized and made up of earnest sincere men, who are anxious to make it a credit to the State; and if they should be called upon to defend the country against any enemy will do it with valor and with the highest honor to the flag that has already been so highly honored by those who have defended it before."

A banquet was held in the evening at which Col. John C. Entziken, of the 6th Inf., presided. He stated that he was present at the birth of the Ohio National Guard in 1870, when there were but four companies. In 1876 \$10,000 was voted for its support. The appropriation now reaches \$100,000 annually, and it is the best expenditure the State makes. It was of vast importance that the Ohio National Guard be well cared for, as owing to its central position it was the safeguard of the republic.

Col. Freeman Thorp, in the absence of the Governor, responded for Ohio.

Adj't.-Gen. Axline responded to "The Ohio National Guard." He described its birth, but said it was not fully grown until that gallant Governor sent word to Washington that Ohio had no need of the Regular Army so long as she had an able-bodied man within her borders. The average age of the companies was nine years. The present system of examination of officers made the National Guard of Ohio the peer of any other State organization. The State is beginning to realize that we are an important factor in its police power and an adequate return is made for every dollar expended. It has been made at Cincinnati, at Corning, at Silver Creek, at Coalton and at Ashland. All that was asked was two hours' notice and a train to take the Guard to the place of rendezvous. The names of Hancock and Sherman were cheered again and again, and the Adj't.-Gen'l's speech was received with warm applause.

By invitation, ex-Adj't.-Gen. S. B. Smith delivered an address on the necessity of the National Guard and its growth and improvement without legislation. He contrasted the insufficiency of the appropriation of \$200,000 when divided among 13 States to the present division of 38. He claimed that a national appropriation of \$4,000,000 annually would give a National Guard superior to any standing army the world has ever seen.

Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, responded for "The Regular Army" in a humorous speech; his declaration that his only hope was that the Regular Army would one day attain the efficiency of the Ohio National Guard, was received with great applause an enthusiastic cheering. In responding to "Encampments," Col. Geo. D. Freeman, of the 14th Regt., dwelt upon the difficulties of camping, giving some of the experiences of his regiment in Michigan. He favored the abolition of companies and squad drills in camp and asserted that he believed the opinion of individual members was in favor of regimental encampments on a camp-ground provided by the State, with a general encampment every five or six years. He rather favored the incunabula of more army life in the shape of marching, and every suggestion he made was applauded.

Capt. H. C. Jones, of the 6th Regt., responded to "Reciprocal obligations—The State—The Guard."

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Bloomsom, of the 6th Cav., U. S. A., in responding to "From what you have seen of us, how do you like us?" gave the impressions gathered from his inspection of the troops in the various State encampments last summer.

Col. A. E. Jones, Surgeon, 1st Inf., in the absence of Gen. Moore, responded to loud calls from the tables and selecting for his subject "The Needs of the Medical Department of the National Guard," made an earnest appeal for recognition and support of medical officers in his duties.

The convention resumed its session at the 14th Regiment Armory, at 9 A. M., Feb. 16.

Lieut.-Col. Shellenberger, 3d Inf.; Capt. William G. Smith, 1st Art., and Capt. Edmund B. King, 18th Inf., were elected a legislative committee, and at once retired to prepare a report upon questions presented to them. Lieut.-Col. Shellenberger resigned the position of first vice president of the association on account of his election on the legislative committee, and Col. J. D. Norton, 16th Inf., was elected to the vacancy.

The resolution of Ass't. Surg. A. H. Vandee, Bat. E, 1st Art., in which it was declared that the convention urge that recruits be subjected to rigid physical examination before enrollment, was adopted.

Lieut.-Col. Keyes, 18th Inf., moved, as the sense of the convention, that regimental and battery encampments are preferable to encampments by brigade. Lieut.-Col. Thorp, 18th Inf., amended by saying, the commander-in-chief is requested, if he shall deem fit for the best interests of the force, to order encampments by regiment. This resolution was adopted.

Capt. Rodgers, 18th Inf., and Lieut.-Cols. Thorp and Shellenberger were ordered to submit plans or instruction for movement of troops in streets and street firing.

Capt. Hopkins and Kennon and Lieut. Elwell were requested to submit tactics for Gatling gun batteries.

Gen. Axline outlined plans for the coming year, and said, at an order would soon be issued prohibiting enlistments at least thirty days before going into camp. 2d. A new Code of Regulations would be prepared and published that would exceed any book of regulations now in use. The Board would begin their labors soon, and he hoped to have the book in their hands in a few weeks.

The Legislative Committee presented a report. The recommendations adopted were as follows: 1. That the laws be amended so as to allow the enlistment of contributing members of any age above 21. (Judges of courts require that enlistments be confined to the age for military service.) 2. The amendment of the militia laws, so as to allow the collection of fines from officers and the arrest and confinement of enlisted men for disobedience of orders or absence from the

duty required by law. 3. That members of the House be urged to vote for the bill that fixes the limit at 100 companies of infantry. (This bill was defeated on Friday, 18th.)

The Committee on Legislation submitted plans to Senator Cable just after the adjournment at noon of Feb. 18, and the same day he introduced a bill to amend Section 3067, providing that commanding officers may order the arrest and confinement of enlisted men for disobedience of orders for any period not exceeding five days to be followed by trial, etc.

This report would be lacking without a word of praise for the Hon. Mr. Inf. from Cincinnati. After the passage of the "Armory Bill" the week before, the officers of the command felt like rejoicing, and they did rejoice. The band added a great deal to the enjoyment of the officers present, and confirmed again the statement made that this is one of the best both in music and knowledge of duties in the military service.

The organizations were well represented in the convention. The 1st Inf. sent all with the exception of Capt. Carroll; 14th Inf. was represented by 20 officers; 3d and 18th, fifteen officers each, and so down to 13th Inf., represented by three officers.

On Feb. 15 the surgeons and assistant surgeons attending the convention met in the committee room of the Neil house at 7:30 to consider the wants of their department. Surgeon General Herrick presided. After a full discussion it was decided to petition for more surgical instruments and better medical supplies.

The Cleveland Grays celebrated, Feb. 22, their fiftieth anniversary on a grand scale. In the parade in the morning 90 rank and file and 130 ex-members were in line. At the re-union in the afternoon about 300 attended, and a veteran corps was formed of ex-members, 96 names being signed to the roll, of which seven were on the original roster fifty years ago.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF MAJOR ACKERMAN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1887.

You are hereby notified that the record of the proceedings of the trial of Maj. J. Fred. Ackerman, 13th Regiment, N. G., S. M. Y., by the General Court-martial appointed by Special Order No. 22, Dec. 1, 1886, from General Headquarters, and of which Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regiment, is president, was received at these Headquarters Jan. 26, 1887.

The court finds the accused not guilty on specifications 1, 2, 4 and 5; guilty in part on the third specification, and not guilty as to the residue of the same, and not guilty on the charge.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the proceedings and findings of the court on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th specifications. The finding on the 3d specification is approved so far as it finds the accused guilty, and disapproved so far as it finds him not guilty; and the finding of not guilty on the charge is disapproved, for the reason that the entire 3d specification is fully proved by the evidence produced by the prosecution, which is not met, but finds support in the testimony of the accused, whose conduct was plainly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline as charged.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOSIAH PORTER, Major-Gen. and Adjt.-Gen.

The third specification alleged that Major J. Frederick Ackerman did say to and advise 1st Lieut. Henry C. Clark that he should not accept any office or position upon the staff of said regiment, because it was a question of a short time only whether Col. Edward Packner would be forced out of the regiment or the regiment disbanded.

The other specifications were in brief: That the Major spoke of Col. Packner as "that thing"; that the Colonel "had to go"; that he (Ackerman) endeavored to induce junior officers of the regiment to oppose the Colonel; that he combined with other officers of the regiment to compel the retirement of the Colonel, and that he encouraged insubordinate demonstrations of the enlisted men.

THE SEVENTH N. Y. VETERANS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL JOSIAH PORTER, of New York, concurred in the following opinion of Judge-Advocate General Ivins, rendered February 12, with regard to the 7th Regiment Veterans: "That the Veterans of the 7th Regiment are not an independent Military Organization, and cannot legally be recognized as such, they are not liable for military service in case of riot; that under the Mil. Code, 56, the members of said organization have not the right to wear any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use in the National Guard issued under the provisions of the Mil. Code"; that said organization has not the power to confer legal military rank or authority on its members."

Second Battery.—Captain F. P. Earle.

The 54th anniversary of the 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. F. P. Earle, was celebrated by a reception on Feb. 22, at Cosmopolitan Hall. Prominent officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard, a large delegation of the Old Guard and a host of prominent citizens were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Captain Earle opened the grand march at 10 P. M., and a more beautiful spectacle could not be imagined. The white dress of the Twenty-second and the Old Guard, the handsome natty uniform of the Battery, the bright scarlet of the Brooklyn gatling battery, the blue State service-uniform, glittering gold insignia of major and brigadier-generals and field officers, and picturesque uniforms of veterans of all descriptions, mingled with an array of beauty the like of which is seldom met at entertainments of this kind. Every National Guard organization, as well as the Regular Army, was represented.

MISSOURI.

SEVERAL prominent citizens of St. Louis went to Jefferson City this week to urge on the Legislature the passage of the Militia bill. The Governor still holds the redactions of 50 or 60 officers, and is working to have the measure recalled and passed. It is doubtful, however, if the Legislature will recall the bill, as the body feels piqued at the severe castigation it has received through the press.

The Governor has signed the bill providing \$100,000 to enlarge the armory of the 2nd N. Y., Brooklyn.

Battalion drills in the 2nd N. Y. are ordered for C, E, F, G and H, March 2, 9 and 16; A, B, D, I and K, March 4, 11 and 18.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schelling and Major H. Chauncey are appointed instructors for officers of the 8th N. Y. on the first Fridays in March, April and May, and for N. C. officers on the second and fourth Fridays.

The full dress reception of the non-commissioned officers of the 13th Regiment at their armory in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, Feb. 21, was a very successful affair. The attendance of guests was exceptionally large. Refreshments were served in the gymnasium, thus obviating the necessity of guests leaving the armory for supper. The work of the Executive Committee was efficiently done. The invitations were of excellent design, and the regulations governing the reception were well conceived.

A committee consisting of Adjt.-Gen. Hastings, Qm.-Gen. Hill, Inspector Hepburn, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Haesinger, and Superintendent Mahoney, representing the National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited the War Department Feb. 24 for the purpose of securing a change in the militia arms from calibre 50 to calibre 45, so as to correspond with the arms used by the regular troops. They also advocated an increase in the appropriation for arming the militia from \$400,000 to \$600,000. They were received by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Adjt.-Gen. Drum.

TEN millions of dollars are reported to have been saved by the use of the Palliser projectile in England.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—Strube's "Drum and Fife Instructor," containing (by authority) the Army drum calls. Price, \$1.50.

J. McD.—There is but one U. S. Military Academy, that at West Point. Write there for a copy of the regulations as to the appointment of cadets.

H. S.—Zachary Taylor was Colonel of the 6th Infantry from July 7, 1845, to June 29, 1846, and Newman S. Clarke from June 29, 1846, to his death, Oct. 17, 1860.

Toby asks: Is Fort Wayne, Mich., authorized to have a post trader? Ans.—Yes. Appointments are made by the Secretary of War on recommendation of the post council of administration.

H. H. B.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the circular of Jan. 1, 1884, relating to the enlistment of boys in the U. S. Naval Service. It will give you full information.

Patent.—Write to Colonel J. G. Chandler, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., who is President of the Equipment Board, Quartermaster General's Office. That board takes cognizance of such matters as you describe.

G. H. W.—Gardens at posts maintained in pursuance of Regulations are either post or company gardens. It is not customary to lay them out in plots for individuals. General Orders 18, of 1866, from the A. G. O., will give you information on the subject.

Curious.—The late Brower Geesner, whose daughter was married last week to an officer of the Italian Army, never belonged to our Regular Army, except as a contract surgeon after the war. He served first as Assistant Surgeon of the 33d New York Volunteers, resigning in 1862, then was appointed Surgeon of the 10th New York Volunteers, from which he resigned Feb. 10, 1865.

Ignoramus.—Length of service, or of service as N. C. O., does not usually count in selections from approved candidates for position of Hospital Steward. It is more a question of fitness for the position. 2. There is no objection that we know of to a retired enlisted man living in a foreign country, and his pay would be sent him through the U. S. Consul on certificate from that officer as to his being alive, the identical person entitled to the pay, etc.

N. N.—The use of the words "company commander," in par. 168, A. R. 1881, and of "captain," in par. 169, has never occasioned any difficulty in the matter of appointments of 1st sergeants, sergeants and corporals. Captains, of course, when on duty with their companies, appoint 1st sergeants, and possibly the word "captain" is used in par. 169 in pursuance of the true military idea that captains should always be with their companies. But if a captain is on detached service of a "permanent" nature, or on a long leave, or absent in any way so as to make the command of the company by the 1st lieutenant of a permanent character then we see nothing in par. 169 to prevent such lieutenant selecting his 1st sergeant under the provisions of that paragraph.

T. M. asks: 1. Can an enlisted man on retired list enter the Soldiers' Home, and will he have to pay his board there? Ans.—He can enter the Home and receive its benefits free of cost.

2. Does a pensioner entering the Home receive his pension while there? Ans.—The act approved March 3, 1883, provides that the pensions of inmates of the Home, except as signed, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Home, to be held in trust for the pensioner until he leaves. The act further provides that "the Board of Commissioners may, from time to time, pay over to any inmate such part of his pension money as they think best for his interest and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Home, but such pensioner shall not be entitled to demand or have the same as long as he remains an inmate of the Home."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In the late Franco-German war the Germans lost only 212 men wounded and 6 killed by the sword.

The calling out of Russian Reservists for a short period of drill will take place for the first time this year.

It is rather more than eight years since Mr. Kinglake gave us his last volume of the "History of the Crimean War," and we are at last promised the final instalment of that work.

In 1870 the German forces on the march covered 570 square miles, and by a calculation recently made it was estimated that the present German Army would cover 800 square miles when all on the march.

H. M. STANLEY is reported at Zanzibar, en route to the relief of Emir Bey. Mr. Stanley's estimate of the time for his journey thence, assuming an average of six miles a day, is, Zanzibar to Congo, twenty days; Lower Congo, three; Upper Congo, thirty-five (by steamer)—total, 157 days' voyage.

HERR VON SCHAFLE, formerly the Austrian Cabinet Minister, says war between France and Germany would cost \$3,200,000,000. If four countries, Austria, Russia, France and Germany fought, the bill would be \$6,000,000,000, and he also thinks European war would bring universal bankruptcy.

LORD ELPHINSTONE, replying for the Admiralty in the House of Commons, to the question whether the Admiralty had received any complaints of untrustworthy weapons supplied to them for the use of the fleet, said "it was not the custom at the Admiralty to keep any record of complaints made by officers of the fleet."

SEARCH has recently been made at Tunis for a subterranean water supply. Near Toser, which is famous for its palm groves, ancient Roman wells have been found; and an artesian bore giving 9,000 litres of water per minute was completed. The discovery of this vast supply of water confirms the assertions of Strabo which have hitherto been disregarded. The water from the new well rose to a height of 4 metres and formed an artificial pond round the office 10 metres deep. The well now yields 2,200 gallons per minute.

THE National Zeitung (Berlin), commenting on the German elections, says: "Foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regarding the vote on the Army bill in the Reichstag last January as expressing German public opinion. Not only is the Septemate bill safe, but probably the assistance of the Centre members who support the Septemate will not be needed to secure its adoption. Germany, through the elections, has intimated to foreign countries that she does not cherish an impatient hope that after from one to three years she will be able to cast off the burden of the armaments forced upon her, but is firmly resolved not to haggle at unavoidable sacrifices."

THE Russian war vessels at present stationed in the Mediterranean have, it is said, received orders to leave for Japanese waters, where it is intended to assemble a considerable squadron.

THE English Navy has distinguished itself at Malta by giving the grandest ball on record. Flowers and fruits came from Naples, game from other quarters, and some of the delicacies from England. Royalty was represented by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Louise, and Prince George of Wales.

THE first of the fifty-one torpedo vessels ordered to be added to the French Navy this year has been launched near Toulon. No. 99, the official number, is of a new type, somewhat smaller than her consorts already on the active list. She is 116 feet long by 10 feet 10 inches beam and draws 8 feet, with a register of 54 tons, with crew and stores aboard. The estimated speed is 20 knots an hour.

KING HUMBERT in a recent order of the day says that the troops who displayed such gallantry and steadiness in the recent battles with the Abyssinians shed honor upon the Italian Army, and that the memory of Dogali will be imperishable in Italy's military history. He concludes: "I am proud to be your chief, and am more than ever assured that the country's destinies are safe in your hands."

As a result of the committee, presided over by Sir Evelyn Wood, which recently met at the English War Office to report upon a new repeating rifle which had been submitted to the military authorities, orders have been given for experiments to be made with the weapon at as early a date as possible, by selecting men of 18 infantry battalions at home stations. It is understood that the gun to be tested is the Lee.

A GREAT fuss was recently made in France about the arrest of some German spies at Lyons, who offered a soldier called Pecheire 20,000 fr. for his rifle. Pecheire was proclaimed a hero; there was some talk of a sword of honor, a public subscription and a commission. The affair appears to have been a mare's nest, and the probability is that Pecheire is now in the cells instead of strutting about with a sword of honor by his side and patriotic offerings in his pockets.

THE discovery as to the defective state of a number of sword bayonets supplied to H. M. S. Indus for the use of the ship's company has created an alarm in English naval circles. It was found that they would bend into the form of the letter C without deflecting back again into their original form. It is stated that the Mariner, in the West Indies, and the Racer and Icarus, on the West Coast of Africa, have been supplied with weapons of the same description.

THE Italian War Department has been unexampledly reticent with regard to the re-armament of its forces with repeater rifles, and it is surmised that the army beyond the Alps is more forward in this respect than is generally suspected. It is, however, certain that there are extraordinary numbers of workmen employed night and day, at present, in turning out doubled stores of cartridges on a new system, for which rifles of another pattern to those in ordinary usage will be needed.

A LARGO ironclad, named the Pelayo, constructed for the Spanish Government by a French company, was launched at Toulon recently, having been commenced in April, 1885. The vessel is 105 metres long by 20 wide, and of 9,900 tons. The two engines are of 6,800 horse power, which can be increased to 8,000, and the two screws, each weighing 7,500 kilogrammes, give a maximum speed of 18 knots an hour. The cost is 14,500,000 francs, exclusive of that of the hydraulic apparatus and artillery, and the ship will be completely equipped in another year.

HITHERTO the engines for the Italian battle-ships have been manufactured by Messrs. John Penn and Sons and Messrs. Maudslay, Sons and Field, but the Italian Government have now determined to construct the machinery required for the naval service in Italy, and arrangements have been made with a native firm at Genoa for supplying propelling engines of the force of 12,000, 20,000 and 25,000 horsepower respectively for vessels now in course of construction at Spezia and Castellamare. The manufacture of the engines will be under the supervision of three English engineers, who have been expressly engaged for the purpose.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, says the London Daily Telegraph, in an article on Burmah, has now put matters fairly straight. Flying up and down the river with his wonted activity, he has brought home to the disaffected Burmese a full conviction of our strength; he has made his way to the Ruby Mines, and planted a protecting garrison there; and has indicated a course of action for the future which will enable the Government of India to reduce the occupying force very considerably, the duties of keeping order in the land being largely discharged for the future by Indian native polices, recruited in Bombay and in the Punjab, and supported by only three military brigades. All Burmah is British now from Rangoon to Bhamo, and in nothing has the good judgment of Sir Frederick Roberts been more plainer evinced than in his cordial co-operation with the heads of the Buddhist Church in Burmah.

THE graving dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia, is now substantially completed, and will be open for use this spring. Its dimensions are: Length on coping inside, from gate to head of dock, 450 ft.; length on floor, 480 ft.; width on coping inside, 90 ft.; width on floor, 41 ft.; width on coping inside of outer invert entrance, 69 ft.; width on coping inside of inner invert entrance, 65 ft.; depth from coping to invert, 33 ft. 6 in.; depth from coping to floor, 36 ft. 6 in.; depth from coping to floor of caisson berth, 36 ft. 10 1/2 in.; depth from high water level, spring tide, to invert, 28 ft. 6 in.; inclination of floor, 1 ft. in 400 ft. The cost of the whole structure is £160,000. The Army and Navy Gazette reports that when the guns are mounted on the works, Esquimalt will be one of the most heavily-armed places on the Pacific Coast, if not in North America. No other Canadian port will at all approach it, unless it be Halifax. Quebec has but three modern guns of efficiency, while St. John has not more than one or two, the minor places along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast being either practically undefended or possessing only a few antiquated pieces that would be incapable of replying to an ordinarily equipped modern ironclad.

The German Imperial line of steamers to Australia will not touch any more at the Chagos Islands, but will call at Colombo. This will establish a direct fortnightly communication between Germany and India.

The Spanish Chamber has voted a credit of 250,000 francs for improvements in the Spanish Navy. The existing stock of torpedoes being considered sufficient, it has been decided to purchase three large ironclads. They have been ordered at Toulon, where the *Nunancia*, one of the largest ships of the Spanish fleet, was constructed.

COL. W. LUCKHARDT, C. B., (a German) contributes a paper to the "Journal of the United Service Institute of India" advocating the introduction of repeating-rifles into India, as the "foremost military question" of the day. "When," he says, "the great trial of breech-loader versus muzzle-loader took place in the war of 1866, the results showed that the expenditure of ammunition was considerably less in the case of the breech-loader than of the muzzle-loader. It is only logical that it should happen thus; for while the perfect confidence in his rifle must animate a man to take careful aim and obtain the full benefits of its advantages, an inferior weapon must always tempt a man to a reckless use of it in the vain attempt to place it on a par with the superior one."

THE St. Petersburg papers have been forbidden to publish intelligence concerning the movements of troops or military armaments other than that which is officially communicated to them.

PLANS and drawings have been received at Chat-ham Dockyard for the first of a new class of ocean cruisers ordered to be built at that yard. The new vessel, which, it is stated, will be named the *Jubilee*, will be a protected vessel somewhat similar to the *Mercy* class, but will be smaller, and fitted with machinery giving her a speed of over 20 knots per hour. The new vessel will be 225 feet long, and will have a displacement of 2,800 tons.

BENT AND CO.'S water crackers are the oldest and best brand made. They are sent to all parts of the world, and their continued success through a long series of years and uniform excellence has caused a general recognition of their claim to be the best cracker made.—*Providence Daily Journal*.

RICH! fragrant! fine! are the expressions of those who smoke "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.
It takes the cake—does Tansill's 5c. "Punch" Cigar. "So say we all."
Beware of imitations of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

TO THE RESCUE WITH HALE'S HONEY OF HORSEHOUND AND TAR before the baby strangles with croup.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

T. H. NEVIN AND CO., Pioneer Paint Works, Pittsburgh, write about "Phenol Sodique": "It has been of great use in our mill. Has been used for burns, cuts, etc., and has given instant relief."

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

GREELY.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1887, to the wife of Captain A. W. Greely, Acting Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DUNN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., February 17, to the wife of 2d Lieut. B. W. Dunn, 3d Artillery, a son.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 108 Wall st., New York.

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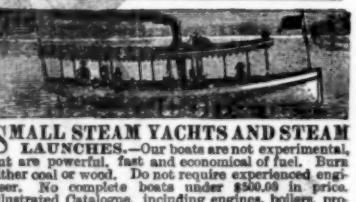
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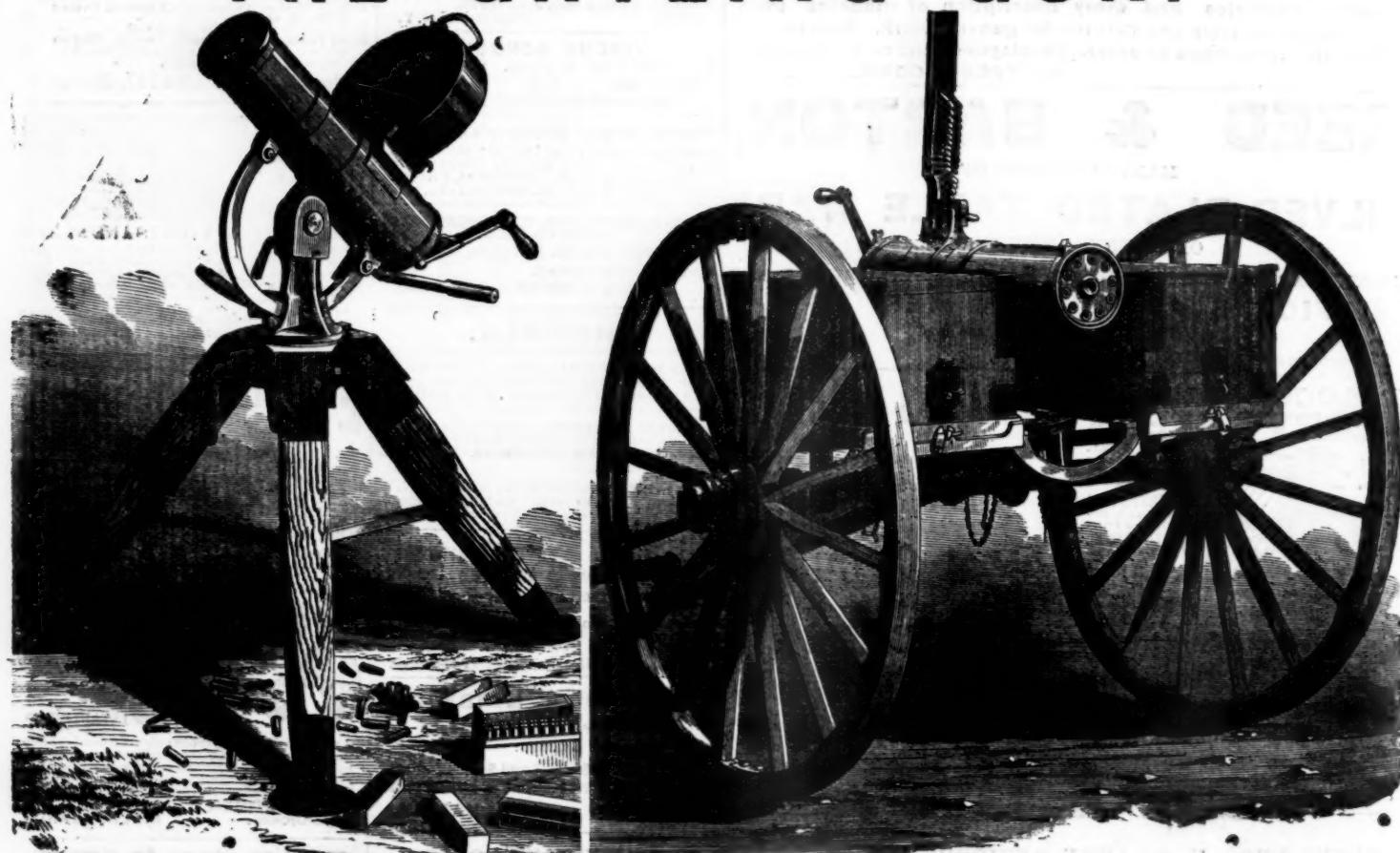
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